The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

DIVISION AND ADMISSION.

When Senator Vest says that Dakota has not the requisite population to entitle her to statehood, he utters what he knows to be false. Senator Vest is well acquainted with Dakota, its resources and its population, and that gentleman would stand much higher in the estimation of Dakota democrats if he would speak out just what he means, viz., that a democratic congress does not propose to either divide or admit Dakota at present, and what are you going to do about it? The senator's arguments against the admission scheme are so weak that no other construction can be placed upon them.

The bill now in the senate, providing for division and statehood of the southern half, will pass the republican senate, probably tomorrow. It will then go to the democratic house where it will meet its death. The republicans in the senate know this, therefore are they anxious for the bill to pass their body. They want the responsibility of continued disfranchisement to half a million of intelligent people to rest with the democrats. The TRIBUNE believes, however, that this seeming anxiety on the part of republican senators to have the bill pass in its present form is not genuine. A few republicans in the senate may be honest in the desire to do justice to Dakota, but others are actuated by selfish motives—jealous of the rising strength of the west. They are secretly opposed to the admission of more senators from the west, for it means a gradual waning of eastern power. They know, however, that a democratic house will strangle the division scheme, therefore they do not he sitate to urge its passage in the

A number of papers in the territory, without giving any logical reason, oppose the admission of Dakota as a whole under any circumstances and try to make it appear that rather than be so admitted the people would rather remain out of the union an indefinite period. The TRIBUNE does not believe this to be the prevailing opinion. While division is the popular idea, intelligent men, who know the benefits to be derived from statehood. sion as a whole, at the same time with demorather than remain longer under a territorial government, will, reluctantly, give up the division scheme and favor admission as a whole.

The state, when organized, will be entitled to a direct grant of half a million little if any difficulty in being admitted as a ment of her resources, as she is destined to be cres of land and to five per cent. of the value of all lands disposed of by the general government, whether under the ho nestead, tree culture, pre-emption or the state for internal improvement purposes, and to two sections in every township in the state for school purposes. This would give for school purposes about 6,000,000 acres of land, which, if the state of Minnesota can be taken as a criterion, would bring about \$36,000,000. Thus the people would be relieved of the school tax now imposed and have in the treasury of every township ample means to provide the best of school buildings and most thorough system of education.

If the territory is divided these advantages will occure to each, that is, will be divided between the two sections, except the half million acres of internal improvement lands to which both sections will be entitled.

Senator Vest and others take the ground that the people do not really want admission. This question can easily be sattled if the prople of the territory are given an opportunity to vote upon the question. Rather than insult the intelligence of half a million of people it would be a graceful thing for the democrats in the house to at least allow it to be submitted to the people. If the democrats are really determined in their opposition to division as they seem to be, then there is no longer hope for the success of that measure. As to the question of whether this people want admission as a whole rather than remain in territorial form longer, let congress pass an enabling act and let a vote be had upon it. The democrats ought certainly to be magnanimous enough for that.

Dakota wants statehood. If she cannot have division then she wants admission as a whole. Congress now appropriates the niggardly sum of about \$48,-000 to defray the expenses of the biennial sessions of the legislature. The governor and other territorial officers are poorly paid, the territory is made the play ground of politicians, the people are wound up like a ball of string and played with like toys. Dakota, as large in area as the New England States combined, as populous as several of the older states. and with a per centage of illiteracy smaller than any other community on the globe, disfranchised as to national affairs, and not even allowed a voice in the selection of its own officers.

The following will show how Dakota compares with a few of the states as to votes at the recent election:

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be prepared for the change. It is large woven and bound together by common interests. enough and has population enough for two states, but if division cannot be had, the people, not the pliticians, want admission as a whole.

The following are some of the opinions of the territorial press on admis-

Dakota Sun: Dakota, in proportion to he population, has more public schools, more normal schools, more colleges than any other state or territory: She has more college graduates her population considered, than any state in the union. Dakotaians are the most intelligent people in America. We have more banks, more papers, more of everything compared with our population, than any other people. Yet we are given no voice in the affairs of the government. Tens of thousands of illiterate voters from the mills of New England, from the mines of Penn. sylvania, from the cotton fields of the south. persons who could not read their own ballots, persons who voted no more intelligently than sheen, were allowed a voice in the election of president, while Dakota, with all her education and the ability of her people to vote intelligently were allowed no voice whatever.

When our forefathers acopted the constitu tion they little thought that in less than a century the government they were trying to establish would govern a portion of her subjects more autocratically than they had ever been governed. The political parties of Itoday have both put themselves on record in favor of "taxation without representation." A republican congress refused to admit us in '82 as a democratic congress did in '84. What effect a change of administration will have upon Dakota remains to be seen. A little consolation is found in the fact that it cannot be worse than we have already endured. How far a democratic promise will go is a matter of doubt, but it is gratifying to know that we have the promise that only ci'izens of the territory should fill territorial position.s If the democratic party wants to be the party it pretends to be its first act will be the admission of Dakota. There is no reason why we should not be admitted and every reason why we should be. If congress cares at all for the principles of the constitution or for the honor of the country it professes to serve, within a year Dakota will have been admitted and will enjoy the position she has long desired. among the first states in the union.

Dickey County Leader: The admission o Dakota as a state, without division, appears to be gaining favor. The division scheme is the ne plus ultra of the politicians, but as the people begin to express themselves it is evident that one grand and powerful state, as our great domain would soon prove to be, is far preferable to two small ones, even though it would give us two more senators. With the democrats still in power in congress it is extremely doubtful whether division can be secored, but our admiscratic Montana, need not be unlooked for, and the event might be hastened did the so called leaders stop their cry of division or nothing. With a fair degree of harmony among the residents of the territory and the willingness to take tory admitted, and become the greatest state in what we can get, there would probably be but the union in all material growth, and develop-

Canton Advocate: Dakotz is a part of the Louisana purchase. In the treaty of 1803 by which France ceded to the United States its vast other laws and to all the swamp lands in | domain west of the Mississi pi, is the following sentence: "The inhabitants of the ceden terri tory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States " Under this ordinance the duty of a congress becomes plan. No legal construction can construe the ordinance into condition other than vi ible to the reader. But what is the result. Dakota asks for division or the forty-sixth parallel, and the admission of the southern half. According to the last vote the population of South Dakota is about 300,-900. But square in the face of this convincing evidence the democratic papers are urging a delayal of the admission-because the republican majority is too large. This is not on'y damnable parrow mindedness but absolute anarchronism. It is an attempted introduction of bull dozing tactics for the contravention of principle-a high handed exhibit of rank

bourbon action to: the suppression of equality, The late election shows the population of Dakota to be between 450,000 and £00,000. Five hundred thousand intelligent and determined people clamoring for statebood is a pressure

which congress cannot long withstand. Heretofore work in the interest of admission has been coupled with efforts to secure division on the 46 h parallel, but it quest be remembered that the work has been done by scheming pouticians who bays the lining of their own pockets in prospect and who see their chances doubled with two new states to be equipped instead of one. These politicians by to means represent the will o wishes of the people, who, we have reason to believe, do not favor division. In fact the champions of division on the 46th parallel are unable to produce any argument worthy of the name, in favor of such a measure. much less argument which is democratic house

is likely to respect., There is no conflict between North and South Dakota. There interests are identical. Neither section has any reason or cause to be, or is in fact, jealous of the other. Both are rich and prosperous agricultural regions and there is no reason under the broad canopy of heaven why one governor and one legislature one capital and government, can not confince to the general prosperity and the individual welfare of both They te I us that we should be divided because we would then be entitled to four U.S. senators instead of two.

Witi somebody tell us why we are entitled to four senators and what benefit they would be to us if we were entitled to them? New York state with a population of unwards of 5,000,000 is represented in the senate of the nation by two statesmen. By what course of reasoning can it be demonstrated that Dakota, with a population of 500,0 0 is entitled to double the representation of New York in the senate, and how much of that reasoning will it take to convince a democratic house that 500,000 republicars de serve twice the representation in the senate accorded to 5,000,000 democrate? Will some

simple problems and take a phromo? Let the voice of the people be heard in this matter, and Dakota will be one grand and glorions commonwealth, whose national interests with he guarded by a solid phalanx of represen-If Dakota is not entitled to statehood tatives ic congress, the length and breadth of

one versed in political logic please solve these

Let the voice of a few thirsty and hungry politicians be taken as the index of the people's wishes, and congress act accordingly, (which glory be to the powers on high! there is about as much danger of as if a bullhead swallowing the Atlantic ocean) and all the grandeur, splendor and magnificence of Dakota, all the power of a mighty state and thousands, yes millions, of dollars of the people's money will be sacrificed but to gratify the greed and ambition of a few Dakota statesmen?

They tell us that our only chance to ever be divided is to be divided before we are admitted. This is the veriest bosh and the silliest kind of buncome. We agree with them that if we are not divided while a territory we will never be divided, but why? Because the people will not want division. This, these schemers are sharp enough to know.

You poor office seekers, you will have to give it to us harder than that before you can convince us that there is any danger to be feared in admission as a whole. Now is the time to put in our work for admission. We believe that congress is ready to admit us as one state and all that is necessary is for us to present our claims and show our strength.

There is no question but that it is to the advantage of this territory to be admitted as one state. That the taxes would be lighter is a foregone conclusion. That any proposed legis lation in the interest of the state could be more successfully backed by eight or ten congressmen than by four or five, is equally evident. The only thing to be gained by division is two U. S. senators, and we have before stated that it is difficult to show why 500,000 people are entitled to four senators. There are in the United States thirty-eight states with a total population of

over 50,000,000, or over 1,300,000 to each state. It may be truly said that the population of Dakota is rapidly increasing, but it cannot be denied that this increase must be something more than phenomenal if its population reaches far into the millions at an early day. But if it should, then is the time to divide, not now. It is nonsense to imagine that it cannot be then

These advocates of division tell us that there is contention and hard feeling between North and South Dakota. To be sure the removal of the capital from Yankton to Bismack has caused a little temporary jealousy between those cities, and is any one surprised that it should? But let Dakota be divided on the 46th parallel and we will guarantee that this feeling is tame and insipid compared with the jealousy that will spring up between the east and west of South

Ordway Tribune Dec. 4: Portions of the territory which hope to secure the capital are clamorous for division, and are raising a warfare on admission, without diviseon. The present capital of the territory is in almost the geographical center, and a new capital in any part of it, is no more needed than are June bugs in January. That the territory is capable of self control is not a debatable question. The admission as a whole would have some advantages. And we should be glad to see the terri-There are no valid arguments for immediate division and we hope and believe the hetter judgment of the people will prevail, and tha they will not be lead by the mere ambition for more offices and more capitals

FABMING IN DAKOTA.

Under the above caption the Minneapolis Tribune publishes the following interesting article based upon a letter to Bradstreet's from Dakota:

Bradstreet's for last Saturday prints a very intelligent and timely letter from a Dakota farmer, Richard Goodman Platt, of Sprintwood. which discusses wheat growing and farming in that territory. Mr. Platt is a newcomer who started his farm last spring. He raised crops of wheat and oats. He finds, by consulting his books, that the actual cost of his wheat was 56 cents a bushel, and of his oats 22 cents. He sold the wheat for 50 cents and the cats for 20 zente. He does not complain of this, however, and affirms that the small loss is counterbalanced by the improvements upon his farm. He says that his expenses were enhanced because he had everything to buy in starting his f rm. Nax year he believes that he will be able to raise wheat at a cost of from 40 cents to 45 cents a bushel, and oats at from 12 cents to 18 cents. Mr. Platt did not include in his estimate of this year's expenses any interest on the cost of land or any part of the value of his machinery, which, he rightly says, should usual.y be reckoned as items entering into the cost of production. The cost of raising a bushel of wheat in the northwest is, of course, more dependant upon the yield per acre than upon any other considerations. Mr. Platt evidently farms scientifically and figures carefully, and with a good large yield he will doubtless be able, as be predicts, to grow wheat at about 40 cents a bushei.

M. Platt is by no means an alarmist or pessimiet. He calmly surveys the grain producing regions of the world, and in answer to the question where wheat can be raised the cheapest he justly concludes that "no where can it be done cheaper o better than in northern Dakota'' ile perceives that "old wheat fields are going to have a rest," and that "as the acreage or the east decreases, so wil' that of the west increase." He is altogether correct in these statements. No man who fastens his faith to the wheat growing regions of the northwest, will be disappointed in the end.

The letter of Mr. Platt duly emphasizes the necessity of "mixed farming." He believes that the Daketa farmer cannot afford to be absolutely dependent upon one crop. "The main point with a farmer should be to raise all he possibly can on his own farm, in oder to avoid every outside expense." "The soil is rich and fertile and there is no reason why the farmer cannot turn a good profit out of it if he will give his attention to the other higher priced grains, such as barley, oats, buckwheat, flax, and pess, and in conjunction with these raise cattle, hogs and sheep, making them so fit into one another as to greatly reduce the expenses of

An entire dependence on wheat, the "iniquitons and unjust" exemption law and the pernicious influence of the credit system, are the three evils which have come particularly under Mr. Platt's notice as a Dakota farmer. The credit system doubles the price of farm machinery, and the farmer who finds himself hard up takes advantage of the exemption lawon the above figures, then she never will whose rich and prosperous territory will be to avoid payment. Under the one crop system, intended.

farmers are led to anticipate their profits and run in debt. The moral of Mr. Platt's letter scems to be that Dakota farmers should not sease to raise wheat, but that they should begin to raise other things.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list of the members elect of the next legislature as returned to the secretary from the various dis-COUNCIL.

	COUNCIL.							
Di 1.	Dist. Nome. County. 1. A. C. Huetson Lincoln Wm. Dun an Union 2. John R. Gamble Yankton A. S. Jones Hutchinson B. A. M. Rowdes Provisors	Post Office.						
	Wm. Dun au Union	Canton						
2.	2. John R. GambleYankton	Ya kton						
3,	A. M. Bowdie Davison	1Olivet						
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6.	H Westovon Humber	Brookings						
	J P DaySpink	Mellette						
7.	J P Day. Spink J, Col A B Smedley Grant Dr V P Kennedy Brown. F J Washahareh Lawrence	Milbank						
8,	F J Washabaugh Lawrence.	Columbia Deadwood						
9.	F T Wells Pennington	Rapid City						
	Chas Richardson Barnes	Vallev City						
10.	Dr V P Kennedy Brown. 5. F J Washabaugh Lawrence. F T Wells Pennington 5. Johnson Nickeus Stutsman 6. Chas kichardson Barnes 6. D H Twomey Cass 6. C D Austin Ransom 6. Geo H Walsh Grand Forl John Flittle Trail 7. P J McLaughlin Walsh Jud LaMo re Pembina HOUSE	Fargo						
11.	Geo H Walsh Grand Forl	LISDON (S. Grand F						
12.	John Flittle Traill	Mayviile						
an,	Jud LaMo rePembina	Grafton						
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1.	John Larson Union	Canton						
	Eti DawsonClay	Lodi						
2.	Hans Myrne(lay	Meckling						
	H gh Langau Turner	centerville						
	A J Swanton Hutaning	Parker						
3.	JA ParshallHanson							
	Ole P Helvig Lincoln John Larson Union Eli Dawson Clay Hans Myrne Clay A L Van Osdell Yankton High Langan Turner J P Ward Turner A J Swanton Huteninson J A Parshall Hanson Mark Ward Brule C E Huston Douglass	hamberlain						
	C E HustonDouglass H M ClarkAurora	Huston						
4.	P L Runkle McCook	Salem						
	H W SmithMcCook	Canistota Sigux Falla						
	W H Riddell Minnehaha	. Valley Spr.						
5.	John Hobert,Moody	Fiandran						
	J C Southwick Kingsbury	De ver						
6.	H M Clark Aurora. P L Runkle McCook J M Bayheld McCook H W Smith Minnehaba W H Riddell Minnehaba George Rice Moo y John Hobert Moody J C Southwick Kingsbury V V Barnes Kingsbury J A Picker Faulk Jno T Blakmore Hyde George W Pierce Hamlin M L Miller Beadle	DeSm t						
	Jno T BlakmoreHyde	Highmore						
	George W PierceHamlm	.Castlewood						
7.	Geo A Johnson Brown	Columbia						
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	George W Pierce Hamlin M L Miller Beadle Geo A Johnson Brown M T De cody Edmunds Eugene Huntington Day F A Eldridge Grant A L Sprague Custer E M Martin Lawrence H M Gregg Lawrence A M Call Lawrence E A Williams Burleigh W F Steele Kidder H W Coe Morton	We0ster Milhank						
8.	A L Sprague Custer	Custer						
	H M GreggLawrence	Deadwood						
	A M CallLawrence	Sturgis Cit.						
9.	W F Steele Kidder	Bismarek						
	H W Coe Morton	Mandan						
10.	ounds bicychs uries	Cooperstown						
	P J McCumber Richland	. Wanpeton						
	Henry Olliver Ransom	Lisbon						
11.	Dr E T Hutchinson Nelson	Lakota						
	W. N. RoaceSteele	Larimore						
	J W ScottGrand Fork	Fortiand SGilbyP. O						
12.	Donald StewartWalsh	Minto						
	Henry Olliver Richland Henry Olliver Ransom T M Pugh Dickey. Dr E T Hutchinson Nelson W. N. Roace Steele C W Morgan Traill J W Scott Grand Fork: Donald Stewart Walsh Henry Strong Pembina H Ruger Ramsey. Gr Patrick McHugh Cavilier	Pembina and Harbor						
	Patrick McHughCavilier	Oiga						

A NEW paper, the democrat, has been established at Devils Lake, and the News of that city intimates that Hansbrough, he, the true loyal of the land office and Inter Ocean, has something to do with it. This is cruel if true.

THE Mandan Pioneer argues that there should be another judicial district established, so that Mandan can have a resident judge. When Mandan gets a good court house there will be logic in the Pioneer's remarks.

Land Laws and Dreisions. The following items are handed in by \bar{J} , A.

Rea, register of the United States Land office at Bismarck: The Coshman case, so called, has again been

decided in the claimant's favor. From the commissioner's decision received this week, we extract: "It has been repeatedly held by this office that the law does not require a preemptor's uninterrupted presence on the land; that he may be ab ent for a reasonable time for temporary purposes as his business or domestic necessities may demand, provided the facts are consistent with his good faith and indicate a purpose to comply with the law. In this respect no absolute rule has been or can be pessible, for each case has facts peculiar to itself. I am of the opinion that the contestant, (Mead), has failed to make out his case, that by making entry of the west 1/2 of the southeast 1/4 of said section 26 (township 139) range 81), on May 27, 1882, upon the basis of residence and improvements made upon said 80 acre tract, he thereby abanconed his claim to the tract in contest and is estopped from setting up a valid claim to the same; that Cushman's settlement, improvements, cultivation and inhabitancy fairly met the requirements of the law and his entry should be sustained." This case has been on the contest docket since October 27, 1879.

Bridget Caughan, of Mandan, brought contest against timber culture entry on nw 14 of 10, 138, 81, south of Mandan, by Daniel Smith, an Illinois man. Case was referred to a commissioner to take testimony. Commissioner failing to report at local office on day of hearing. case was dismissed, Nov. 1, 1883. Next day Smith's relinquishment was received and another party, Richard M. Johnson, made entry. Last April, 1884, Johnson relinquished and T K. Long, of Mandan, made an entry. Now it develops by letter of commissioner, Nov. 29, 1884, that Bridget Caughan's case was dropped without her consent, that Smith's relinquishment should inure to her benefit, and Long's entry hold for cancellation subject to appeal to the secretary for further review.

The amendment or bill suggested by the friends of the reduction of the \$2.50 land reads as follows: "That the price of lands now subject to entry, which were raised to two dollars and fifty cents per sore and put into market prior to January, 1885, by reason of the grant of alternate sections for railroad purposes is hereby reduced to \$1.25 per scre." The interest in this movement as far as the Bisms-ck district is concerned is pronounced. It concerns too many people and too much principle to be an idle issue.

Among the recent departmental advices there s one asserting that the practice in local offices of holding final proof papers until the claimant can get his money is irregular and must be dis continued. Proof and payment must be made at the same time. Proofs presented without tender of payment must be rejected. (This rule will be a hardship in many instances.)

Secretary Teller approves the rule of the commissioner that changes of entry cannot be allowed where the apology is ignorance or misinformation, settlers must take every precaution to get correct descriptions and file on the land NEWS COMMENTS.

impeded Park

THE American navy has 1,600 officers and less than 100 ships.

Queen Victoria's household numbers just under 1,000 people.

THE United States contains threequarters of the coal fields of the whole

FRIENDS of Mr. Mills, of Deer Lodge, are hopeful of his appointment as gov-

ernor of Montana.

SECRETARY TELLER and Postmaster General Hatton have gone to New Orleans to attend the opening of the expo-

THE Washington monument has cost the government \$1,300,000, but it is well worth the money. It is the highest structure on the globe.

It is said that Mayor Edson of New York City will appoint Fitz John Porter as commissioner of public works, in place of Hubert O. Thompson.

JOHN SWINTON'S PAPER: The most "advanced" insect in the world is the female spider that immediately after marriage devours her husband.

THERE are some lies that can be put so adroitly that the intelligent American people will swallow them whole. But when a French paper soberly announces that since her recent illness Sara Bernhardt is leaner than ever, this great and free country gets up as one man and yells "come off!"

THOMAS SYLVANUS of Indiana, Pa., besides being the only Chinaman in that county, claims the distinction of being the only Chinaman in the United States To the genuine Piute these things who saw service, draws a pension, and votes. "Tom" is somewhere between forty and fifty years old, and came to at work in the kitchen and over the washthis country at the age of nine. He enlisted in the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, and during an engagement received injuries to his eyes for which he draws a pension of \$12 a month.

CHICAGO NEWS: He entered the coal office with a small market basket on his

"Give me a ton of coal."

wagon."

"Yes, sir," replied the coal merchant, where shall I send it?"

"Oh, just put it in this basket; I'll carry t home myself."

"But we have a wagon right here and can send it up at once."

"No; I can carry the coal easy enough,

FARGO REPUBLICAN: Hon. Ed. A. Henderson, chief clerk of the last territorial council, is understood to be a candidate for the same position this winter. Mr. Henderson makes a popular chief elerk, as he is both capable and accommodating. The position is one that should not into sectional or geographical disagreements, and with Mr. Henderson as candidate will not, as his election is practically assured. There will probably be no other name presented for the

Jamestown Alert: We have received a copy of the full report of Governor Pierce to the secretary of the interior and find that he says "a new though smaller asylum has just been completed at Jamestown, on the Northern Pacific railroad, 100 miles east of Bismarck." Governor Pierce will now be permitted to remain in the territory, but it will go hard with the associated press agent who eliminated Jamestown and the Northern Pacific railroad from the report if he should ever come w thin the jurisdiction of Dakota justice.

THE young wife of Banker Pickett, at Cooperstown, accidentally killed herself instantly a few days ago. After dinner Mrs. Pickett came down town with Harry. The bank was locked, and Mr. Pickett, having a carpenter at work in the rear, handed his key to Mrs. Pickett and passed around to give the carpenter some instructions. Hardly a minute had passed when the report of a revolver was heard, and he rushed into the bank only to find his wife in the agonies of death. A double action Smith & Wesson revolver had been lying in its place on the cashier's table, and Mrs. Pickett had taken up the revolver, as she had often done before, and a fatal accident was the result. They had been married a little over a year, and were a devoted and happy couple. One child, an infant but a month old, is left motherless.

A good joke is told on Eli Perkins.

who visited Yankton recently. He was advertised to lecture there in the opera house, and had every assurance of having a full house. Promptly at 8 o'cl ck Mr. Perkins, accompanied by two members of the committee who were in the joke, proceeded to the opera house, which was brilliantly lighted, appeared upon the stage, and lo! not a man, woman or child was to be seen. He and his committee waited in grim silence for half an hour, the committee expressing the greatest surprise and Eli cursing his luck and the country, but not a soul came. Finally the gentlemen took him out, and asking him into what seemed a saloon to get a little Dakota water . illuted, they took him into Market hall and introduced him to a great audi nee who laughed and cheered the joker whom they had out-joked.

THE PRINCESS WINNEMUCCA

No Longer the Wild Indian Girl, but a Lady of Culture from Boston.

[Virginia City (Nev.) Letter.] Sarah Winnemucca, daughter of the old Chiof Winnemucca of the Plutes, and sister of the present Chief Naches, has been here for several days, and she delivered a lecture the other evening. She has been in Boston and vicinity for a long time and has been made much of in that city by the people who

are inclined to lionize somebody continually.

Sarah is no longer the gay young thing who used to be known to everybody on the Comstock. She stole away from her old father's wicking many years ago and came down among the whites to live. She was then a bright little girl with irregular features and straight black hair. She was dressed in the costumes of her tribe, which consisted of about the poorest stuff that could be found anywhere, and the least of it that frontier etiquette would permit of. A white family took her in and cared for her, giving her a calico dress, of which she was very proud. Soon afterward she got some stockings and shoes and a sun bonnet. She worked in one family after another, going to school when she could, and in this way earned a living and obtained the rudiments of an English education. When she grew to woman hood she ceased working in kitchens and took in washing. By this means she earned enough money to buy herself such books as she cared to read, and in the course of time she became a very intelligent woman, fully osted on English literature, a clever speaker and writer, and a conversationalist of great vivacity.

Certain Boston travelers becoming interested in her, she was induced to go to that city some years ago, and since then she has passed most of her time there. Among the impressionable Bostonese she has been accepted as a type of the modern savage, and. seeing in her much to admire and wonder at. they have been generous with money, sympathy, tracts, and old clothes in their deal ings with her tribe.

Instead of being proud of her and grateful for what she has done, the Piutes regard her with suspicion. They know that she has adopted the garb of the white sisters, and it is even suspected that she uses soap and a comb and brush occasionally. are inconsistent with the traditions of the race. They came to look upon heas a lost one when they saw her voluntarily tubs of the whites. Her old father, who, though a mighty chieftain in his own estimation, was not above fishing around a swill barrel for something to eat, and who always banqueted on cold victuals passed out of back doors, could not restrain a feeling of contempt for his fair daughter, who insisted upon working like a slave. She was regarded as a little queer by everybody. The ordinary Piute hever cared to speak of her. Chief Naches, her brother, does not recognize her to this day. He cast her off years ago, and holds himself much above her still. Since she has been here this time he has made no effort to see her, and she probably will not undertake to hunt him up

The Taking of "Tips." [Century "Topics of the Times."]

It is a curious and significant fact that white native Americans of the working but you might send the bill up in a classes are not greatly addicted to the acceptance of gratuities. Something in the genius of American institutions has intherto kept our poorer people from failing into this degradation. The American has been taught that he is a sovereign; and he feels the force of Professor Sumner's deduction from this principle. The takers of tips in this country are largely negroes and persons of foreign birth. The employments in which tips are regularly accepted, as those of servants in hotels and restaurants, porters and stewards on ships and steamhoats and sleeping-cars, are almost wholly monopolized by foreigners and negroes. The white native American has his faults and his vices, he is often an extremely disagreeable person, but he is not often found clamoring for back-

sheesh. The taker of tips acknowledges himself to belong to an inferior class, and there is no foundation for any such distinction; the only difference between himself and the man from whom he takes the tip is that the other has a little more money For a dime he degrades nimself. Undoubtedly many of those who bestow these gratuit es are well pleased to de so for this very reason. The ceremony symbolizes the fact that they belong to a superior class. When a man takes a dime from our hands, it is a confession on his part that we are superior leighs. He knows full well that we would not accept a dime at his hands. The proclamation and acknowledgement of this superiority pleases the vanity of some silly people. On the other hand the abhorrence telt by many persons for this practice arises chiefly from the fact that they are unwilling to allow any man to make the all ject confession concerning himself that is involved in the taking of tips.

Oddities of the Mails. [New York Sun.]

"I wonder if this is dynamite." said a clerk: in the newspaper and package department of the postolice to a re-outer as he picked up a round package covered with white paper and carelessly tore it open. It contained an expensive straw hat addressed to a leading sporting man in this city.

"Do many such things come through the mails?" asked the reporter . "You would be surprised to see some of the

curious things," he said. "You see, that but come, fr an one of the leading hotels in Sara toga. So he probably forgot it, and sent word to the clerk to forward it by mail. It would make you laugh, ' he continued, "to see some of the articles of dress that are sent from the hotels to actresses, actors, drummers, and sporting people. We find nightgowns, line : dusters, canes, hats, and spectacles. Among other things are worms and insects. You see, if a farmer finds a curious pest eating up his trees or plants he gathers specimens and sends them to the agricultural editor of his newspaper, who makes an inspection and tells him what they are. Frequently the packages get broken, and the contents crawl away before they reach their destination. A great number of packages of minerals, quartz, and newspaper cuts, that weigh very heavy, are sent through the mails."

"Are you allowed to open all such pack ages?" "Yes; the law compels us to open all packages of second-class matter when we have

any doubt as to what they contain." Kissing the Blarney Stone. [Baltimore Sun.]

Among the Baltimoreans just back from Europe is Rev. Dr. J. M. Williams. Speaking of his tour in Ireland, he said to a reporter: "We went to Cork and visited the famous Blarney castle. I was determined to kiss the Blarney stone. It is attached to the end of an iron rod extending some distance below the sallery. I had two stout fellows hold me by the heels and lower me over the gallery, head downward to the stone. In this posture I found my nose very much in the way, but I finally succeeded in kissing it, and, on getting on my feet again, reluted a lady of our arty, whom I had a right to kiss."

IMPERFECT PAGE

"The Finest Boot-Blackin' Shop in Merica-How the Young Proprietors Got Their Start in Rusiness.

(Chicago News.) "Shine! shipe"

The words came shrilly from the tobacco stained month of an urchin of 10 who stood on a street corner.

"How much have you made + ut of shining to-day?" was asked of I: m "I hain't made nutimi". Ben a- e'lin' pa-

pers most all day. "Tain't no day for shinin. an' the chumps wot's gone into them base ment stands they gobbles up all the trade any "That ain't so," said another boy slightly

older than the first, who drew near with a blacking outfit slung over his shoulders. "A feller what does good, clean work an' don't make in isses around in offices ken get plenty to do," he ad led wi h a contemptuous glance at the tobacco muncher. "Can you make a living at boot-blacking! was asked of the new comer.

"Ken I make a livin'! Well, I should say I ken. I've l'een makin' a livin' fur six year at shinin' an' sellin' papers. I'm tryin' now to get a job in a shop, though, 'cause I'm gettin'

too big. I'm goin' on 14 now." "How much do you earn in a day from shining?

Bout a dollar usually. If I work extry hard I ken make a dollar an' a half. I hev customers, an' I goes to 'em. A boy what's up to time an' brushes up the gents' pants an gives a good shine can easy get work. Course, if you don't care how you do, they ain't goin' to hev you round." Another withering look was bestowed in the crushed that holf? There is the written record of small boy, who had confessed to making "nuthin" all day. Then with a jerk of one thumb to indicate locality, the larger boy him why he did not print a book, "Yes," continued;

"Why, over there in that be ement Billy an' another feder have struck up partnership an' fixed up a place for shinin' that's costin' them \$500. A gent what I shines for says it's the finest boot blackin' shop in 'Merica. They made the hull start by shmin'. They shined on the street some as enny of vs. Boys ken get long to they want to, boot-blackin' or enny day if they gus nomer to do it's a letter of introduction to Jackson, explicitly their own a ut." He turned about and deparced wata an air which equaled in independence that of the most opulent man in Che ago, while the little unfortunate shifted high, straight head and a heart as tender as ins quad to the other check, and gazed after

The inquirer crossed the street and entered she becomes indicated by the bootblack's thomb. Two boys about 18 years old were busdy en and a putting things to rights. He apartin at was light and airy, and was provided with handsame gas-fixings. Two happer or prouder young men it would be lidicult to find in Chicago than these two who had succeeded in lifting their trade out of the streets. The wasts of their place of business was hung with pictures which, if not displaying the highest art, and nothing of the questionable, character of the costly paintings where eater adorn elegant drinking places and other resorts fitted up for the pat ronage of men. "Yes," said one of the proprietors, "we

saved up terween us in the last year enough to one a this place, and we calculate to make it the test of the kind in the country. I'va never been anywhere outside of Chicago exe pt once, when we went on a newsboys' exour presidents but one. enrsion to Milwaukee, but some coop customers who have been all over the country tell me that there is no shop in New York as nice as this." He leaned back against the wall and looked up admiringly at one of the new gas-jets with its opacju globe of glass.

"We employ seven or leight loys," he explained, and pay them \$1.25 a day. We have all we can do. There is always plenty of this kind of work for those that want it. I suppose there are 1,000 or 1,200 boot-blacks in the eit, although we have but thirty members in our association. The object of the association? For benevolent purp ses and to regulate prices."

"Who introduced boot-blacking shops in Chicago?" asked the reporter.

"A young man that came from New York, He was a boot-black there a Dug tiere."

The originator of the bise blacking shopwas found in a similar basement to the one already described, except ther it was not fitted up in such an expensive number. He was a fall and intelligent young man, who said he 'graw too big ' to follow had rade as the streets, and, in easting about for employ ment, hit upon the scheme of opening a shep m Chicago.

"It is a good busin so if properly managed," the young proprietor declare !. "A boy can make \$8 or \$9 a week anyway if he tries. There is a young man who works for me. I give him half of all he takes in." He pointed to a youth who was busy shining a gentleman's shoes. He makes considerably more than he could as an ordinary clerk or in most things that he could find to Ao. The greatest trouble with boot blacks as that while they can always have plenty to de, there are very few who will save anything. The rest fool away all they gain as fast as they get it. It is the occupation, however, into which the homeless lad naturally drifts. All the education he gets in it is read ness in 'sizing up' the folks he is brought in contact with. A toy who comes up as a bootblack takes about the same chance in life as a stray dog. But the boys seem to be doing better than they used to do, and fewer of them become crooks. As soon as they are old enough most of them manage to get work in shops.

Lacky for the Driver.

[Chicago Tribune.] A man known as "Chuck" Smith recently died in a Colorado mining town, and a local paper thus describes a mishap which occurred at his numeral: "The remains were transported to the grave in first-class style in Joe Bigha's last cearse. Unfortunately, before the cemetery was reached, the horses took eright and ian away. The hearse was overturned, and Mr. Smith was spilled out of his collin, sustaining a compound tractine of the arm. It was booky for Jee Biglin that peo. 'chuck' was not alive, as in that case he would certainly have clauned heavy dam-

Imaginatiou. [Geo. Alfred Townsend.]

The want of imagination is thinning out

the great fortune of the Vanderbilt family. while a little imagination, putting continentality on Gould, is giving his eagle fligh. steadier pivion all the time. Imagination is not fancy, nor words, nor fallehoods; it is the perception of the relations of things, the ability to see what exists without fingering it. Sometimes you's e a boy always at the head of his class keep on near the Lend for a long career. That is probable because he had imagination as well as application.

Alabama's coal fields, as yet practically untouched, are half as large as those of Eng. COURTING IN CHURCH.

THE

A TRUE LOVER

[J. F. Burton.]

Among the mosses fresh and green, That grow the woodbine roots between,

Those canning violets seem to know A sweeter than themselves is nigh;

And brighten where her footsteps go.

When summer glories light the glade

They greet her with a beaming eye,

With gloss of green and gleam of gold, And surny sheens in wood and wold,

She loves to linger in the shade; And such sweet light surrounds the maid, That son enow, it is fairer far

Where she and those dim shadows are

Than where the sunteams are displayed.

Its garb of green for somber brown,

And all the leaves are falling down. While breezes blow with angry breath;

And at the sound they peaceful lie, And wear a pleasant calm in death.

When winter frosts hold land and sea,

And barren want and bleaker wind

Leave every thought of good behind, I look upon my love, and she

From thrall of winter sets me free;

CAPT. ISAIAH RYNDERS.

Reminiscences of His Past Life

Writing a Dlary,

[W. A. Croffut.]

Yesterday I dropped in and called on Capt

Isaiah Rynders in his library. Black hair,

ruff of brown whiskers, an elastic step and a

firm-knit frame make him look 65 instead of

the 80 that he is. He closed a book as I went

in. "Tlat's done!" he exclaimed; "one more

day." In answer to a question he said:

have written up my diary for yesterday.

You see all those black-covered books on

my life, experiences and observations since

1848--jotted down every morning." I asked

he said, "I shall put my recollections and my

journal in shape and bring out a volume

As I made other inquiries, he said: "I first

saw Jackson when he was president in 1828.

Martin Van Buren told me that I could have

a good place in the custom house, and that

Jackson would like to see me. I told him I

would go to Washington if he would give me

stating that I didn't want any office. He

gave me just such a letter, an all went. Old

Hickory was a splendid-looking man, with a

a woman's He and Clay were exactly

alike-bill and gentle. He seemed to know

something of me, but asked me what my

business was I told him I was owner of my

own sloop on the Hudson and wanted to stick

"He praised my decision, but said I could

have anything to be had in the New York

custom house. I thanked him and came

away. I declined office under Jackson, Van

Buren, Pierce and Lincoln (who offered to

keep me marshal of Washington during the

war), but I was weak enough to accept

under P. P. and Buchanan, and bave always

regretted it. Hardly any young man who

has anything in him can afford to take office."

He told mu b of Jackson's campaigns, of

Webster's speech in really to Hayne, which

he heard, and of the Listery of the Empire

club. Rynders is an admitable recontour.

speaking fluently and at times vehemently

and rising upon his feet occasionally to i lu-

trate his narrativ. with gesture. He comem-

bers Aaron Burr, Edgar A. Pop and all of

Strange Change of the War.

[Cer. New Y rk Tribune.]

ago by F. H. Pierpont, the loyal war gov-

There was an amusing encounter between

Governor Wise and myself in the summer of

1865, after I went to Richmond as governor

of the restored government of Virginia.

Meeting him one morning, we shook hands

very condially, and I remarked: "Governor,

I suppose you have been rusticating, as I

have missed you from the city for some

"Yes," was the reply. "I've been down to

my farm in Princess Anne county, and what

I answered: "I don't know. When I was

there in 1 6; I saw a large number of freed-

men cutting your timber. What did you

"Why, sir, I found John Brown'sdaughter,

teachier a negro school in my Mansion

house; and they would not permit me to go

looked me straight in the eye and demanded:

I sa'd, "General, you must excuse me; a

ludicrous idea struck me that in less than

seven years after you hung John Brown for

his supposed attempt to steal the negroes

from Virginia, his daughter was teaching a

negro school in your mansion, and you were

a great man, sir; he was a great man. Yes,"

he said, raising his right hand and assuming

his most majestic attitude, "Jo. n B own was

a hero; John Brown was a hero, sir!" Then

turning suddenly he walked off, seem-

ingly in solemn meditation. This was

the only time John Brown was alluded to in

Patti and Nicolini.

[South Wales Letter.]

by; so that the young people's gossip has

Mme. Patti and Signor Nicolini live close

"Mme Patti is very good to the poor,"

says one, but she got rather a shock the

other day. Going through the village to the

staticn, she noticed a pretty little child and

brought it a present from Swansea. She did

this two or three times, bringing it toys and

always kissing it. Somebody put the child

up to the chance of making a good thing out

of Patti's kindness. 'What shall I bring you

from Swansea." Patti asked. 'A gold watch

and chain, was the little one's prompt reply.

Parti immediately got into her carriage and

drove away, and she takes no more notice of

Says another: "But she is awfully jolly,

Patti, and everybody likes her. She has fur-

nished one of the rooms at the village inn

and goes there sometimes and has tea with

Nicolini; and she has painted a picture and

given it to the landlord of the inn. And one

day when some of the villagers went up and

serenaded her she had them all into the

castle and sang to them. But it is great fun

to see Nicolini go out to shoot the pheasants.

You know the pictures of the Frenchmen when they sally forth 'pour le sport,' all in

green, and with legging and pouches, and a

feather in their hats, all got up, you know,

as they are for the chase in the Italian opera.

Well, that is Nicolini, and Mme. Patti

watches him from the castle window and

and it is the same when he goes out fishing."

There are 158,665 Masonic lodges in the world, with a membership of 14,160,543.

"John Brown," exclaimed Gen. W se, "was

a fugitive not permitted to ent rit;

At this I laughed heartily. Gen. Wise

do you sup; ose I found there?"

What are you laughing at!"

The following story was told a short time

to it. I was then 24.

ernor of Virginia:

find, general?

into my house.

our conversation.

more than a local interest.

the precocions young cub."

next year. I temember the war of 1812."

And with a sense of perfect rest. I lay my head upon her breast,

And twenty summers shine for me.

With gentle pitying voice she aith.
"Poor leaves! I wish you would not die.

When every tree relinquisheth

When violets blue begin to blow

I take my violet out, and oh!

A Preacher's Ingenious Treatment of Sunday Night Attendants.

A Series of "Rack-Seat Sermons" for the Benefit of the Young Peopie Who Sit in Pairs.

[Washington Star.]

The preacher sat tilting back in his chair, gazing in an abstracted manner at a Star reporter, who was on the opposite side of the desk, in the pastor's study, writing out some religious information for the columns of The Star. As the reporter finished his work and was gathering together the papers, he glanced across at the preacher, and noticed the preoccupied expression of his face. Anticipating that he might have something more to say of interest, the reporter settled back in his seat, and, without interrupting the silence, awaited developments. The reporter gazed at the preacher, and the preacher gazed at the reporter, but the silence remained unbroken.

Presently the reverend gentleman re marked, as if thinking aloud: "I shall have to begin shortly another series of back-seat

"Ah, indeed!" observed the listener, en tirely in the dark as to the meaning of the reverend gentleman, and then the reporter hastened to add on a venture: "Doctrina -ermons, I suppose?" "Doctrinal sermons?" echoed the preacher.

in almost a shoat, as he brought his char down with a crash that threatened th springs, "What are you talking about? If you pretend that you don't know what mean :"

The reporter confessed without a blash to this alarming ignorance.

"Weil," concluded the preacher, charitably I suppose that you have been married som tim and have forgotten about your court ing days. Now, let me ask you one question How aid you and your sweethcart generally spend Sunday evenings:"

· Let me see," reflected the reporter, some what astonished at this turn in the conversation. I think that we usually went to church if it wasn't too cold or too hot. She was rather delicate, and had to be carefuabout going out at night, you know," is adde l, haif apologetically. . "Oh! certainly, of course," said the

preacher, and he leaned back and Lohed as t e reperser with one eye shut, very sur gestive of a worldly wink. "Now when you went to church you invariably satusfar back as you could get. Of course you did Now, why did you do that?' The listener pondered that question, and as

the events of that happy period passed in review before his mental vision, he smiled and laughed out loud. "You see," at last said the reporter, aiming to make a sensible explanation, 'she wanted to see the bonnets of the other girls, as is natural with women when they go to church or any other public place, and I wanted to see her, and so, of course, we couldn't go way up front," and the opporter paused.

The preacher nodded his head approvingly during this explanation, as it was just what he expected, and then said: "Your reasons I suppose are just as good as could be given. At any rate all young couples on Sunday night make for the back seats, and they won't take any other. An usher may start on ahead, and they will let him go and drop into a back seat, and when he turns around at the head of the aisle with a pleasant smile to show them into a good front pew he gener ally finds to his disgust that no one is behind him. That sort of thing has deprived the church of the services of many an efficient asher. They can't stand the humiliation of ushering up the aisle nothing, and then walking back to face a smiling congregation. It breaks them all up, so to speak."

"Now, what is the result of this sort of thing?" continued the preacher, argumentatively. "When I rise in my pulpit on Sunday evening and lock over the congregation, what do I see? In the pews near the front are the elders and deacons, good men, with their shining bald heads and attentive faces. Their wives are with them, and here and there is a maiden lady. Then in the center is a broad desert of empty pews, and way back in the rear, massed around the doors, as you might say, are young people, always in pairs. I am glad to see them. I always preach better to the young, and I plunge into my sermon with energy and animation. After a particularly telling point, aimed right at these young people, I look up to enforce with gesture and personal glance what I have to say, and instead of finding the eyes of my back-seat congregation turned upon me in attentive interest they are not paying the slightest attention to me. They are not even looking at me. But there they sit, looking into each other's eyes like young calves, or, perhaps," he added, with bitter sarcasm, "as the poet expresses it, 'Soft eyes looked love to eyes

that spake again!"" "I got tired of that sort of thing last winter," he resumed, after a brief pause, "and I made up my mind that I would have their attention for a little while at least. I began a series of what I call back-seat sermons. They don't differ materially from the other sermons, except that at cerintervals, which I mark, shout out with great force, 'Young man! and then pause as if for rhetorical effect. The effect is rhetorical merely on the front-seat congregation, but electrical on the back-seat congregation. The young men who have been devoting their entire attention to exploring the liquid depths of their sweethearts' eyes give a start, and their companions do the same, and every face on the back seat is turned toward me In their guilty self-consciousness of using the church to do their courting in, they think that they are being personally rebuked from the pulpit. While I have their attention I improve the opportunity by pouring out some gospel hot shot. However, as soon as the first shock is over, and they have glauced around and found everything quiet, they fall to courting again with renewed vigor. Then I come at them again, and suddenly shout out, 'Young woman!" with the same effect as before, and the same pouring out of gospel truth. So, you see, in this way I gain the attention of my audience for a brief few minutes at any rate."

The reporter gazed with admiration upon a man who had contrived such an ingenious device, but then a thought occurred, and he said: "I should think that the young people, after a few such shocks as you describe, would prefer to go to some other church." "No, they don't," he replied, with a satis-

fied smile. "They seem to like it. It gives a spice of danger and adventure to their courting, as if some one was trying to separate them. Since I began these sermons this element in the evening congregations has actually increased. You see, they are obliged to hear some of the sermons, and, their attention being aroused so suddenly, what they thinks him no end of a card! It is a great hear is narrowed on their minds, and they lark, though notedy pretends it is, of course; remember it. From this circumstance which is entirely novel in their experience, they get the idea that I am a very powerful and eloquent preacher, and my fame has very considerably increased." HAZEN ON TORNADOES,

Police Compasses and Dugouts Essential in Times of Danger. [Washington Cor. New York Sun,]

Now that the tornado has closed its engagements for the summer after a brilliant and busy season, those who have not read Chief Signal Officer Hazen's "Characteristics of Tornadoes, with Practical Directions for the Protection of Life and Property," should do so, for it is a unique work. It shows that the tornado, although wild and untamed, is regular in its habits, and that it invariably travels from the southwest to the northeast. It most frequently leaves its lair between the hours of 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock p. m., and never later than 6 o'clock p. m., al though it may take until after the latter hour to finish its awful work.

Statistics in the work embracing a period of six years show that Illinois, with seven tornadoes and two-tenths of a tornado a year, and Kansas, with six and nine-tenths tornadoes per annum, were the favorite haunts of the storm, while Connecticut, with only two-tenths of a tornado a year, is at the foot of the twenty-five tornado-producing states in the list.

With respect to protection from tornadoes in towns and cities the following suggestions are made: "On any day when the weather conditions presage the probable approach of a violent windstorm, it should be the duty of those in authority to deputize certain persons -one or more in each ward—the number depending upon the size of the town, to watch the character of the sky * * * and give timely warning of the tornado's advance to the various families in their respective wards, and take charge of the removal of persons and property to places of safety. In the matter of warning it would probably be to advantage to make use of the church and schools bells by ringing them in some pecuand the author earnestly suggests that no one "should smile at the novelty or minuteness of the arrangement." He says: "It will not be necessary for these persons to be adepts in the science of meteorology, or devote their time from the 1st of April to the 1st of September exclusively to observations of the sky." The instructions as to how one should conduct himself on the approach of a tornado

"If, in the center, or half way between the cen er and southern edge (of the storm), always run to the north. If further to the south, move directly to the south, bearing slightly east. Never run east or northeast.

A dugout is highly re-commended as a retreat, but in case one is not convenient, "Retreat instantly to your cellar and place yourself face forward against the west wall A south wall at a point as near the southwest corner as possible is the next best place, but under no circumstances take a position in a northeast room or a northeast corner." If out of doors "throw yourself prone (face downward) upon the ground, head to the east, and arms on the head. If near a large stone or stump take a position directly to the east

A Brakeman's Plea.

[Boston Globe.]

of it, head toward the object."

If there was a law compelling the companies to pay for smashing brakemen you couldn't find a link and pin coupler in the country. Dangerous! I don't suppose you have any idea of the dangers of a brakeman's work on a freight train. He's got to have muscle, activity and judgment, and if he fails in one of these for a moment-why, they just shovel him up in a blanket. Married men won't couple cars, except when they can't get any other job. It's all done by young fellows-poor boys who better afford to get killed. Some day the poor loy is helping make up a long train. He's 200 yards away from the engine. There's the conductor on top of the train passing signals with his hands to the engineer. The engineer don't want to kill anybody, but he can't see the whole length of the train, and it's hard to tell by the motions of a man's hands just how much more to back The brakeman gets in between the cars holding a pin in one hand and waiting to lift the link with the other. Along comes the train like the hammers of hades; the draw-bar gives way, retreats clear to the head, or the brakeman loses his footing in the shock. They carry him home, tell his folks that Johnny got killed on the road, and get another brakeman.

Then in the winter there's ice and snow on top of the cars. Everything is slippery and it's awful easy to miss a step and go down between the cars. Overhead bridges break a good many heads, too. It's dangerous work, and we get paid \$1.85 for ten hours' work. It costs a brakeman \$30 a year for \$1,000 life insurance, about six times what it would cost you. In some parts of the country the trakemen have associations, and when one gets killed the association pays his widow or his mother or his sister \$2,000. There is no association like that here. I wish there was, or that the companies had to pay for us. The only coupler that will ever catch them will be one that saves money. That may sound rough, but it's God's truth.

Get up a coupler that doesn't cost much more than a link and a pin and doesn't lose pins, and you'll have 'em. Let me tell you why. The average loss of pins is five a year to each freight-car. Boys steal 'em for junk, and they get lost in a hundred ways. Pins cost 60 cents each; that's \$3.00 a car per year. There are nearly 1,000,000 freight cars in this country. That's \$300,000,000 worth of pins lost every year. Looks big, dcn't it? Well, knock off a third for pins that are recovered and you still have a sum worth saving. Show the railroads a self-coupler that doesn't cost more than \$5.00 at the most, and saves pins, and the brakeman will get a better show for his life than seven chances in eight.

Looking for a Safe Investment. [Wall Street News.]

He was a tail, sad looking man. In fact, he boys said he looked just like a man who felt that the ordinary route to heaven was altogether too long for him. When he had passed the time of day with the broker, and stated that he lived in Indiana, he added: "I am the guardian of an orphan who had \$80,000 left hcr."

"I see - all right-have a case like yours every day in the week. John, bring me an armful of those New York, St. Louis & Chicago certificates of stock. Sell 'em to you to-day at 6 per cent; \$20,000 worth will cost you \$1,200. You chuck 'em on the poor

"I—ah—that is—" "That's all right, sir-guardians doing the same thing all over the land—here they are, sir—check, if you please—fine day--good-

orphan at face valus and clear \$19,000."

When to Whoop Her Up.

[Washington Capitol.] Speaking of railroads, that was a capital order which the general manager gave recently to the conductor who had a distinguished party in charge. "Remember," said he, "that you are a special and have the right of way. During the night run eighteen miles an hour so that we can sleep; during meals ten miles an hour so that we can eat; during the rest of the time whoop her up!"

CAS ORIANA

for Infants and Children.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription nown to me."

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schools belis by ringing them in some peculiar manner. It should be well known that the persons above referred to are possessed of special authority. * * * They should be brave, active, intelligent and judicious men." The book further advises that every one should obey these tornado guards,

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THE DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

The coming session of the Dakota Legislatur promises to be an interesting one, and Lawyers County Officials, Business Men and other throughout the Territory will be especially in terested in the daily proceedings. The DAILY TRIBUNE will publish the fall proceedings of both branches daily, having assigned experienced reporters for this service. The Daily will be sent to any address during the entire session for \$2. All who remit before January 1st will receive the daily from that date to the close of the session. The Weekly will cost 50 cents.

The TRIBUNE is a morning paper, and is therefore prepared to give the proceedings in much more complete form than it has been pos sible to give them heretofore. Money should be sent by postal note or check to the DAIL' TRIBUNE, Bismarck, Dahota.

A man named Mills, who hails from Detroit, where 10,000 men have recently been thrown out of employment, takeoccasion to slander Dakota in an inter view with the Detroit News. The scandalons article has been so widely circulated that the attention of Vice President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, was called to it. That gentleman denies that hard times exist in Dakota, and cited the merchants of St. Paul, Minneapolis and other wholesale centers as authority for the statement that collections were never better in North Dakota than now. As regards freight rates on grain, Mr. Oakes says that if the rate was four cents a bushel less it would make no difference to the farmer, for the fluctuation of the market would balance it. While there may be a question in the minds of many as to the justice of the present wheat tariff, in connection with the present market value of grain, yet there is a great deal of truth in the statement of Mr. Oakes, that no matter what the transportation rate, the wheat sharks at the other end would see to it that the producer at this end is not benefited.

CHAIRMAN NEAL, of the Burleigh county board, and Chairman Boley, of Morton county, have received letters from the officers appointed at the meetings of the commissioners of tile various counties in the territory, held last summer, asking if it would not be acted upon by the president." advisable to hold a special meeting of the association at Bismarck during the session of the legislature next month. January 14th was suggested as a proper date. There are some revisions in the present laws and important new measures which this association desires such measures as deemed advisable. Such a body would be a representative one and their demands would most likely be acceded to by the legislature.

THE fatigue of a bundred hard fought battles seemed to have little effect upon the constitution of that old hero, General Grant, but it is said that since his tell upon him. His hair and beard are almost white and his step uncertain. He may not live much longer, but he should live in perfect comfort. President Arthur's recommendation for a pension, while well meant, could not, with propriety, be accepted by the hero of Ap pomattox, and the refusal will endear him anew to the plam American citizen. General Grant should be placed upon the retired list with the rank and pay of the army office which he once filled. General Grant was a great soldier and served his country well. He is a poor financier, but no one believes him dishonest.

According to the Black Hills Times the legislature at its coming session will be pet:tioned to repeal the bill passed two years ago for the creation of Butte county and for the restoration of Lawrence and Mandan counties as they originally existed. It is claimed that there never existed a good reason for the formation of Butte county and the saddling upon it of a large portion of the debt of Lawrence county. It was a real estate speculation and the debt was not properly apportioned.

THE Spearfish Register wants the capital moved back to Yankton and an it vesti gating committee appointed. As as "investigating" committee has recently reported adversely to one of Yanaton's foremost citizens. District Attorney Hugh J. Campbell, the peopie of the recent capital will hardly take kindly to the snggestion of the Regis-

SENATOR BAYARD is to have the tre s ury portfolio. If Cleveland selects a cabinet throughout of such material, the country is in no danger, and that \$50,-000 surplus in the New York banks will gradually be transferred to western investments.

THE Parker New Era speaks of a natnral curiosity in the shape of a twoheaded calf being left at that office. It is supposed to be an Indiana editor, but and simply for political reasons. the identification is not yet complete.

according to the Yankton Press and Da- by the democrats except for "cause," commission.

fellows, is beening Mark Ward for speaker of the house.

THE Sioux Falls Leader on division: It is too late in the day to indulge in fiddle-dee-dee about another constitutional convention. Paradoxically speaking, it is also too soon. South Dakota has had enough of that kind of fol-derol. What we want now is division. That is the first great step; and that is enough, so long as it is unaccomplished. When that is done, the next thing wil be something else. It will do to waste ink about our sovereign rights, and it will look well enough on paper, to resolve that, by the great horn spoon, we are a state. Ink is a very harmless substitute for gore, and the drama of "Seven Buckets of Blood" is amusing at any time: but that drama is played out in Dakota. It will require united energy to do one thing this winter, and we shall be fortunate if we do that, notwithstanding that failure can be solely in consequence of congressional disregard of the very principles upon which this government is founded; we shall do remarkably well if we persuade dongress to divide the territory on the 46th parallel of latitude. To interpose constitutional conventions, or declamatory slush, or Hugh Campbellian mugwumpism, between the one great object and success, would be to cut off South Dakota's nose to spite

A WASHINGTON dispatch dated the 11th inst., says: "It is understood that the report made last month by Ex-Congressman Boteler and District Attorney Haight, of Georgia, in the matter of charges filed in the attorney general's office by Governor Ordway, against District Attorney Campbell, of Dakota, was adverse to Campbell and sustained Governor Ordway's specification of malicious prosecution and reckless and unnecessary expenditure of public money for that purpose. Messrs. Boteler and Haight went over the matter at Yankton and collected a great deal of evidence Their report fills 300 pages. Attorney General Brewster went over this evi dence thoroughly, as well as the digest of it prepared by Assistant Attorney General Phillips. The matter has therefore received the special personal attention of the attorney general, and his endorsement will undoubtedly be

A PIONEER PRESS Washington special dated the 10th, in speaking of Senator Vest's opposition to the Dakota bill now before congress says: "A long remonstrance from Bismarck was sent up to the desk by the senator and read by the passed by this legislature, and it would clerk. It was addressed to the question seem eminently proper for representa- as to how Dakota's debt of \$400,000 was tives of every county in the territory to to be divided, and how her public buildmeet with the legislature and formulate ings, territorial lands, etc., should b parted between the two proposed states." The TRIBUNE has taken the trouble to inquire into this matter and finds that no such remonstrance has been sent from Bismarck, and no one in this city knows anything about it. A remonstrance may have been presented, but it is an injustice to Bismarck to say that it originated in this city. It is probable that the financial troubles, age is beginning to Pioncer Press is in error in this matter. In any event, the statement is absolutely false, and as the dispatch may be construed to mean that Bismarck is opposing division, and therefore place this community in a false light before the people of the territory, this emphatic denial of the birthplace of this "remonstrance" should be given the widespread circulation that the false statement has

The Medora Stage and Forwarding company has been reorganized under the corporate laws of the territory, and the following officers e'ected: Directors Marquis de Meres, William Van Driesche, Frank W. Allen. President, Marquis de Mores; greasurer, William Van Driesche, generr∦ manager, W. D Simpson; secretary, A. T. Packard; auditor and agent at Medorr, J. C. Fisher, agent at Deadwood, John A. Gaston. The Northern Pacific has made rates over the new line, and as it is the shortest and best rente to the Black Hills, must soon become the popular line. The company should see that the members of the legislature from the Hills region come to Bismarck by this

SPINK county stands second in the list of South Dakota counties casting a large number of votes at the recent election. and the Redfield Journal says, in its last issue, that no county in the territory stands so high in educational development. Notwithstanding all this, a little county seat fight breaks the county all up and demands the calling out of the territorial militia. It is now claimed the difficulty is over and the matter will be finally settled in the courts.

The republicans have blundered in making the bill for the admission of Dakota as a state a political measure—that is, if they want to pass it. Such action is a challenge to the democrate to beat the bill, and they have the power to do

The Buffalo Express, in which the above is found, is in error. It is the democrats who refuse to consider the bill.

Col. Loundberry, in the Journal. THE Canton News, the editor of which, says removals in office will not be made suggested by the investigations of the ell, and it is reported will spend his

kotaian, is one of those Bismarck ring whereupon the Fargo Democrat says: "This is the merest twadd'e. It is true that removals will not probably be made except for cause, but the word 'cause' is extremely susceptible of a very broad construction."

> THE report going the rounds of the press that the register of the Huron land office has skipped is not true. It is a brother of George B. Armstrong, who has been chief clerk in the office, who has gone to parts mysterious. George is a newspaper man, which is proof conclusive that he would not do such a thing.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotaian speaks of Hon. George Rice, of Flandrau, in the Fifth district, as a candidate for speaker of the house. Mr. Rice was a member of the last house, and is said to be a bright and conscientious gentle men, understanding parliamentary tactics thoroughly. It is presumed that the Fifth district members will insist upon his accepting the position.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotaia thinks that no one will believe but that District Attorney Hugh J. Campbell has during his career in Dakota, done his duty, his whole duty and nothing but his duty, no matter what investigating committees say or supreme courts decide. The P. & D.'s mode of reasoning is sadly off, or else it takes the people of Dakota for a lot of ignoramuses.

Who shall longer doubt the financial ability of woman? Belva Lockwood, though defeated in her presidential aspirations, came out of the canvass with a snug sum saved from the proceeds of her lectures and campaign speeches. What man was ever defeated for office and made money by the operation?

THE Jamestown Alert pays Judge Francis the following deserved compliment: "The charge to the jury by Judge Francis in the Magill murder case, published in last Sunday's Bismarck Tri-BUNE, is eminently fair and impartial and is as fine a production of that character as we ever read."

THE editor of the Dawson Globe calls the editor of the Steele Herald the big gest liar on earth, and after mature delib eration the editor of the Herald attempts to prove that the Dawson paper should correct its report by excepting the editor of the Globe.

RAND, McNally & Co's Bankers Monthly, in view of his eminent fitness. suggests Lyman J. Gage, vice-president of the First National bank, Chicago, for secretary of the treasury. Besides being a good financier he was a strong Cleve-

THE Jordans who have heretofore been running the Fargo Republican as lessees, have managed to amass enough wealth to buy the institution, and by conducting a newspaper in its full mean ing, hope to rise and prosper.

ONE month from tomorrow, January 13th, the Dakota legislature convenes at Bismarck, in the palatial new capitol building, presented by the enterprising citizens of Bismarck to the territory.

THE business houses of Yankton have signed an agreement to close their doors at 8 o'clock p. m. It must be a lonesome place down there now.

THE Yankton packing house devours 10,000 hogs a day, and it is claimed by many to be of more value to the town than the capital was.

THE commission of Neil Gilmore, the receiver of the Bismarck land office, dates from Dec. 4, although he was apppointed in July last. THE obscenity of the Steele Herald is

so marked that the sensibilities of the editor of the Dawson Globe are actually

some revision, but the TRIBUNE is opposed to any sweeping change.

THE Dakota exemption law may need

A "Consummate ass" is the most complimentary thing the Jamestown Alert can say of Senator Vest.

MARTIN SULLIVAN, one of Grand Forks' popular business men, is a candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the territorial council. Mr. Sullivan is thoroughly competent, and has never vet failed in any political undertaking into which he has entered. He has many influential friends throughout the territory who are already active in his behalf, and even his opponents concede that his election is assured.

THE growth of Dakota is without any parallel in the history of the country. In 1871 only 4,500 acres of land were sold in the territory. The building of the Northern Pacific railroad opened the way to it in 1872, and 4,500,000 acres were sold. During the year ending with June last 11,082,815 acres of land were

PRESS AND DAKOTAIAN: Hon. George H. Hand, member of the commission to | years, should at last begin to fade. consider and equalize taxation in Dakota, will spend considerable time at Bismarck this win er in the interest of legislation

CLEVERLY CAUGHT.

The Rich Man's Fear of Burgiars-The Story of an Electrician

Buffalo, N. Y., Express.

At the dead of night, Mr. J. A. Anthony, a wholesale grocer of Troy, N. Y., was awakened by his burglar alarm annunciator, which told him that his house had been entered through the roof scuttle. He hastily dresses, rings for a policeman, hurries to the upper story, and hears the burglar in the servant's room, threatening her with instant death if she made a loud noise.

He was captured, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for ten

So said Mr. C. H. Westfall, the electrician of Westfield, N.Y., to our re-

"Do city residents generally use burglar alarms?"

"Yes, all first class houses are provided with them and I have never had any disatisfaction from my customers, many of whom are the best known and wealthiest people of New York, Boston, Phila-

delphia, and other large cities. "Do wealthy men have much fear of burglars?"

"As a rule, wealthy men do not keep valuables in their house, and yet they are not sure that they shall escape burglarious attacks, and they don't feel secure without a first-class burglar alarm apparatus in their house. Every door, window and scuttle is connected with the annunciator, and it is quite impossible to effect an entrance without the fact becoming at once known."

"Don't electricians run considerable risk handling wires?"

"Even the most careful of them sometimes get a shock. A few years ago, while I was descending stairs at Elmira, N. Y., with a wire coil in my hand, I felt as if 'I had received the entire charge from the battery. For over a half hour I suffered the keenest agony. I did not know but what I had been fatally iniured. After completing my business circuit, I returned to Boston, and for eighteen months did not get over the shock. I lost my appetite; all food tasted alike. I could not walk across the common without resting severa! times."

"My head whirled, and I reeled like a drunken man. I consulted the best physicians in a good many large cities, but none of them seemed to understand my case. About a year ago I was in Albany, and a physician there stated that I would probably not live three months. But today,' said Mr. Westfall, and he straightened himself up with conscious pride, 'so far as I know,' I am in perfect health. I weigh 170 pounds, eat well, sleep well, feel well, and am well. One of my old physicians gave me a thorough examination a few weeks ago, and told me that I was in a perfect condition."

"You are a very fortunate man, sir," marked the scribe, "to have escaped instant death after an electrical shock."

"O. it was not electricity that prostrated me. It was a uremic convulsion. For all my physicians told me I was a victim of very serious kidney disorder. And when they and a dozen widely advertised medicines failed to benefit me, Warner's safe cure restored me to perfect health. That preparation is invaluable to every grade of society, for it is a priceless blessing.

"There is no need of death from handling electrical wires if the operators will exercise care. In our burglar alarm attachments there is no possible danger from that source."

GRAND FORKS PLAINDEALER: The Dakota legislature will me t in the new capitol building at Bismarck next month and it is expected that the applicants for positions will take all the time the members have to spare for the first few days of the session.

Less than twelve months ago Mrs. Hugh Blaine of Chattanooga, Tenn., gave birth to three children, all of whom are living and in good health. Now the same lady has given birth to two boys and a girl, making six children born to her in less than a year.

Mrs. General Custer is said to have several times had the nape of her neck and side line of her head taken in photographs for admiring friends, who declare it to be of classic proportions rarely found except on a sculptured form.

JAMESTOWN ALERT: The Bismarck Tribune, with its usual enterprise, has provided itself with a corps of experienced reporters and will give its readers a complete and impartial report of the proceedings of the territorial legislature during the coming session of that body. The people will be supplied with better reports of the legislative proceedings this session than ever before.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE. It is with inconsolable sorrow that we announce the painful fact that Miss Mary Anderson is at last beginning to grow old. An English paper comes to hand with the painful, but we fear correct information, that Mary has passed her twentieth birthday. It is sad to think that one so fair, who has held the 19 record even for seven

ELI PERKINS, the lecturer, has purchased four sections of land near Mitchsummers there.

THE ORCHESTRA.

A PEEP AT THE LITTLE ROOM UNDER THE STAGE.

Arrival of the Musicians-The Drummer and His Many-Sided Calling - The Trombone's Closet Skeleton -- At Last the Leader.

IN w York Times.] Underneath the stage, a little to the right

of the center, is a small room, to which entrance is effected by a wooden door. The furniture of the room consists of a wooden bench running along three sides, a rough wooden table in the center, and a few wooden chairs. A piece of cracked looking-glass hangs on the wall close to a flickering gaslight, encased in a wire netting, which does not aid its brilliancy. The side of the room which is not trimmed by the bench is provided with a large wooden closet, whose shelves are loaded with sheets of music and music-books. The air has an odor of ancient beer and stale tobacco. There is no ventilation save what comes through the door when it is open. Presently a footstep is heard and a man enters hastily. He thr ws off his overcoat, hangs up his hat, and mumb es something like an oath in very wry neckel German. He is a short, thick-et man, wit sagacious countenance and a ir ad foreread that would do credit to a statesman He unlocks the closet and legins to take down some of the music-books. This, then is the gentleman whose life is spen in ar earnest endeavor to knock the immortal sou out of the Lass drum. He likewise plays the tympani, or hettle drains, the same drain the trangle, the bell harmonica, the chill rattle, the baby squeak, the champagne popper, the railroad locomotive imitator, the telegraph ticker, and the clog dince b'o ks; and he can, when souls are to be tor tured, extract misery from the xylophone He is the arsis of music—the acute accent o meledy. He is likewise the librarian of the

He takes down the parts of the opera which is to be performed and also the score. Piling them up in his arms he ascends a short flight of wooden steps and crawls out of a little door which looks like the entrance to the caddy of a snell yacht. He places each part upon its proper stand, (though he occasionally plays havoe with the first few bars of the overture by putting the first oboe'part on the first cornet's desk), and then deposits the score upon the leader's desk with a loud thump and a grunt of relief. Then he goes over to his own corner—the end of the orchestra on the right of the audience-and examines his various instruments of terture. The snare drum is praced up and the bass drum is placed readiness for action. The covers are removed from the tympani and laid away where they will not interfere with his corriens in the course of the evening Then dives down into the band room once mare, and brings up his other instruments. This being a genuine comic opera, no burlesque noises are admitted, so be brings up only the triangle and the bell harmonica. There is a sunset scene in the opera, and the composer has, of cour e, introduced the distant, rhythmic beat of the village chimes. The drummer, having placed these things in their proper places, disappears once more in o a room. It is not a band room.

Presently another man enter the little room mder the stage. He curries a fat, black case ander his arm. He deposits the case on the table, and slowly unwinds a req worsted scarf from around his neck. Having unrolled some half-dozen yards, he folds it carefully, and inserts it in the inside breast pocket of his overcoat. Then he takes off ms hat and hangs it on a hook in a corner. Next he slowly, and with many a grunt, divest; himself of his overcoat, which he spreads upon the table, and carefully folds up, afterward laying it tenderly away on the top shelf of the cluset Then he produces rom an inner pocket a pipe and a bag of tobacco. He fills the pipe, lights it, and sitlown for a comfortable smoke. He is a thin, weak-looking man. Something appears to have been wasting his physical forces. His face is pinched and his neck is a mass of wollen veins and enlarged cords. Who is he! What is he? Presently he draws a piece of chamois skin from his pocket, and then open the black case and brings forth his instrument. The secret is out! He plays the bass trombone.

Peor fellow! He imme liately gazes at the n trument and heaves a deep sigh. He i hinking, no doubt, of what might have been He is suffering from the mental agony of ; man who realizes too late he has chosen tree wrong path in life. If he had only had some kird friend to advise him in his youth, some one to warn him of the pittall into which he was walking, some one to tell him to choose the humble but cheerful province of a second flute player, with his piccolo by his side and his frequent intervals of semibreve rests But alone in the world, in the blind en hi siasm of youth, he chose the lass trompon and has ever since been slowly but surely olowing the breath out of his body and sour

into eternity. Then come the clarionet players, sle-k, comfortable-looking fellow-, who play a diffi uli instrument, but a satisfying one. For have they not solos of surpas-ing beauty and cadenzas of rare brilliancy to soothe them: And have they not, moreover, the deep satisfaction of playing in A B flat, or C. Next comes the above. He is another sad-eye i. melancholy wight. And well he may be. All is life he has been pursuing a fleeting shadow-pure, mellow tone. Vainly has he at iven to find the soul of his instrument but can not. He would be satisfied if he knew that his oboe had no soul, but alas! he has heard Eller.

The cornets soon_drop in presumptuous self-assured men. They know that they can drown out the rest of the crehe-tra, having frequently tested the power of their own emi ouchure. The first and second trombones, quiet and unobtrusive men; the second violiss, sad and disappointed with life; the violas, ashamed of the inward consciousness that they cannot more than half play then own instruments and yet eager to shine forth in Berhoz's "Childe Harold" symphony; the 'cello, an artist and a wit; the horn, fear tul of slips and remmiscent of one perfect performance of that dread pasage in the "Eroica," and the double bass. big and strong as an ox, all stroll in one by one as the hour of 8 approaches. The first violins. self-important, accomplished musicians, jovial companions, and marvelous consumers of beer, bounce in at almost the last minute and begin to crack jokes at the expense of the drummer, who has by this time returned. At the very last moment the conductor, who has tarried a few moments on the stage to call the tenor's attention to a sad blunder which he made on the previous night, rushes into the room and throws off his hat and overcoat.

The leader, in tull evening dress, draws on his white gloves. At this moment a bell in the corner of the room is violently rung. The musicians rise, crawl out through their little door, and take their seats. The first coronet sounds his A, the clarionets and flutes do likewise, and forthwith, for a minute, there is a pandemonium of scraping, as the strings get

themselves into tune. settle back into silence, issues from the little door and takes his seat. He raises his baton and taps sharply with it on his desk. Then he casts a glance around him to see if all are ready, and mumbles once German which, being translated, is: "Two in a bar, gentlemen. Then he taps again with the baton, and, raising it alott, poises it over his head while he glances around at his men. Every bow is raised, every wind instrument is at its player's lips, and the drummer's sticks are elevated above the head of the larger kettle drum tune l in A. The leader's head lurches suddenly torward, his Laton descends swiftly and emphatically, and all the instruments burst simultaneously into the grand tutti with which the overture begins.

A NEW CREMATORY TEMPLE.

The Corner-Stone Laid and the Building To Be Ready in February.

Thirty men and two women climbed the muddy slopes of Mount Olivet, L. I., the other day, to lay the corner-stone of the new crematory temple. The structure was already finished to the ground level. On the occasion Profe-sor Felix Adler, one of the directors in the new company, spoke of the sanitary Lenetts of incineration. Every time he went to the cemetery, he said, he was more and more impressed with the baths mie unbealthiness and decay consequent upon earth burial. It was productive of disease and pestilence. Professor Adjer thought that poetic imagery had much to do with the tenacity with which men clung to the custom of putting their dead into the ground. Poets and singers referred to the grave as an abode of rest, a led of final repose, a place of shelter, thus throwing a false glamor over the hideous reality. Nowadays, he said, an æsthetic sense revolted against earth burnal. Our bolies are the garments of intelligence, the homes of the spirit, and should not be permitted to

gradually putrefy. Speaking of the expressed fear that people might be cremated when life was in the body, he advised that an autopsy be held before incineration to satisfy doubting lawyers and physicians. For his part he had rather die under the knife than awaken under ground. Taking a moral view of cremation, he thought it would be well to have the ashes of departed ones before us in churches, either in miches along the walls, or in a receptacle behind the altar, "to remind us of the trusts we have inharited from past generations" Cremation would do away with all the gloomy blackness of the nail which now surrounds death.

With good luck the company expects to cremate its first body next February in the largest retort in America. It is improved in many respects over the Le Moyne furnace in Pennsylvania. Twenty dead bodies are now awaiting its completion to be reduced to ashes. The cost of cremation in each case will be from \$10 to \$25. The cost of the building will be about \$1,900. The land cost \$2.SJ0.

The edifice is designed as a modified Grecian temple of brick and marble, forty by seventy-two feet. The basement will contain, in the rear, the furnace, which will be constructed chiefly of fire-brick and will be adapted to coke, with a regenerator. The incinerating chamber will consist of retorts, which will exclude all fuel and flame from contact with the body, and from which the volatile products of the incineration will be carried into the furnace for recombustion. Incineration will take place at a temperature about 2.5 b) degrees Fahrenheit. It will require about forty minutes per 100 pounds of the subject, and will leave about 4 per cent, in weight of a pure pearly ash. No smoke will be visible and no odor perceptible dur ng incineration. The ba ement will also contain a refrigilarium, where bodiesmay be kept when desired awaiting the arrival of friends from a distance; also a cali darium for cases of possibly suspended animation, the high temperature of which will induce speedy evidences of life or death, as the case may be. There will be, also, in the basement an ædicularium, or urn room, and an atelier. This last will be used also for making autopsies, which will be required in all cases wherein it is not clear that de, th is not the result of natural causes.

The body of the building, or the ground floor, will be fitted up as a chapel, where any service desired may be held. In the central aisle of this chapel, directly in front of the lectern, will be a permanent catafalque. within which the boly will be placed, and hidden from view by a pall falling from a frame above. Thence the body will descend by an elevator to the incinerating room, and the service and incineration will proceed simultaneously. The office and receptionrooms will be on the main floor, in front of tle auditorium and on either side of the

How Marriages are Made in Brittany. [St James Gazette]

The Bretons of Penze and the adjoining parishes have, according to one of the French papers, a Michaelmas custom which renders them quite independent of the musical and terpsichoreau aids to matrimony found so useful in Vienna. On Michaelmas Day all the young women in the district who desire to enter the married state as emble on a particular bridge, tricked out in all their finery. and take their scats on the parapet. The eligible young men from Penze and the neighboring parishes presently make their appearance on the scene. They can the features of the seated damsels; tender glances are exchanged; and when at length a swam has fixed his choice on a particular nymph. he approaches her and offers ler his hand to help her to the ground. If she accepts his hand for this particular service she accepts it for life. The parents are never very far off on these occasions, and if they raise no objection, the young couple shake hands and the wedding soon follows.

The "Masher's" Roller-Skating Flirtation.

[Norristown Herald.] Lying on the right side, "My heart is at Lying on the left side, "I have money in

bank. Standing on your nose, "I have no object

tion to a mother-in-law." Jumping on your skates, "I'm afraid I can't trust you.' Lying on your back, "assist me."

One leg in the air means, "catch me." One skate in your mouth, "crushed again." Hitting the back of your head with your

he**e**l, "I am gone." Suddenly placing your legs horizontally on the floor like the letter V indicates, "I am paralyzed."

A backward flip of the heels and sudden cohesion of the knees to the floor indicates, "may I skate the next music with you?"

An Ice Way to Do.

[Hawkinsville (Ga.) News.] A country darky called on Warren Partin the other day for some ice, saying that the doctor had instructed him to procure the ice for his wife, who was very sick. The darky only wanted one pound of ice, and on being told that such a small quantity could not be sold for less than 5 cents per pound, he de-

parted, saying: "I can't pay dat much for de ice, and if my ole 'oman can't git well widout it she mus die, dat's all."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Vismarck Tribune.

In Platrict Court. From last Friday's Daily.

Owing to the illness of attorneys, no appli cation for bail has yet been made in the Magill case. 2.0 application will be made as soon as circumstances permit, and it is confidently expected that the defendant will be admitted to

Witham McGillia was excused from the petit jury for the remainder of the term. W. 8. Moorhouse was excused until Monday next, Dwight Merriam, of Mandan, was admitted to

practice law in the courts of the territory.

The case of James B. Field vs. Daniel Flynn, et al, was 'called. Hollemback & Wright for plaintiff and John E. Carland for defendant This was an action for the recovery of \$900 for g ods alleged to have been sold and deliv, red to Flynn in co-partner-hip at Mandan, Mr. McLean, being sworn, said that under the articles of copartnership he was the purchasing agent of the firm, and that these goods were purchased by Flynn without his (McLean's) authority. The case was submitted to the

The next case was the First National bank vs. F. B Allen, William A. Hollemback and H. W. Thurston. This action involves a very fine point of law. The bank purchased a mortgage on the "Hollemback farm" one year ago. The last crop was sown before the time for redemption had expired, but harvested after the expiration of the time. Hence, both plaintiff and defendant claim the ownership of grain, John E Carland for plaintiff. Hollemback & Wright and Allen & Barnes, for defendants. The amount of grain involved is about 5,000 bushals. The case is now on trial. Adjourned.

From Saturday's Daily.

The case of the First National bank vs. William A. Hollemback, F. B. Allen and R. W. Thurston, was resumed in the district conit yesterday and occupied the attention of the court during the entire day. A number of witnesses testified and considerable interest was taken in the case.

No other business was transacted. From Sunday's Daily.

The jury returned a verdict in the case of the First National bank vs. F. B. Allen, W. A. Hollemback and R W. Thurston, in which the ownership of crop was involved. Verdict was in favor of plaintiff.

John Maguire who was previously tried on charge of grand larceny, stealing clothing, from W. B. Watson's store, and on whose case the ury disagreed, came into court and withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty of petit largeny and the second jury having been empaneled, immediately returned a verdict of guilty of petit larceny.

Court ordered that hereafter during this term afternoon seasions will be held Saturdays.

Attorneys Flannery and Stoyell have recovered from their illness, and the trial of criminal cases will be resumed tomorrow.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Franktio case, which is one of criminal and legal complications occupied all of yesters day in district court and will be resumed this morning. The charge against Franklin, that of of steamers, has gone wrong, as will be seen by all all and ambitions on one side and siming, is a serious one and if proven, will the following item from an exchange: "E. J | consequent suspicions on the other; to wreck owing to its peculiar beinguscess, cause him to take a recess from work, for a time at least.

From Thursday's Daily. The Franklin case occupied nearly all of yesterday in the district court and the case was submitted to the jury in the afternoon. Franklin was tried on the charge of maining W. A Matheson by kicking him. The jury had not returned a verdict up to the time of the ad

journment of court At aix o'clock the jury returned a verdict of

acquittal. A few minor motions were made by attor

ORDERS OF THE COURT.

The following orders have been issued by the court and will be of information to attorneys as well as those interes ed in causes which may come before Judge Francis:

BISMARCK, Dak., Dec. 10, 1884. In all actions brought for the foreclosure of any mortgage, where judgment is claimed in said action, for default, there shall be an order of reference, to ascertain the amount due, And the referee, appointed in said order, shall make and return, to the judge of the court. with all the papers in the action, including the original mortgage, and notes and coupons, a clear, it m zed and concise statement and computation, showing the amount due for principal, and how it is made up and arrived at, the amount due for interest, and, in figures, how that amount was computed, the date to which interest is allowed, the date and amount of any paymen son account of principal or interest, and any and all other matters, figures, computations or statements necessary to properly show the amount for which judgment should be decreed.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS, Judge. BISMARCK, D. T., Dec. 10, 1884. In all actions or proceedings, when judgment is claimed for default, the judgment roll shall contain, in addition to the original note, bill of exchange, check, due bill, contract, writing, evidence of indebtedue-s, or written obligation. upon which it is sought to hold the defendant liable, a carefully prepared statement, in writing, of the amount claimed, with the interest computed in plain figures, up to a certain specified time, (which time shall be the date of signing or granting judgment), and showing amount and time of any payments, and, when the liability is for the purchase price of goods, wares o merchandise, said statement shall also contain an itemized bill or account of the same and the price thereof, properly foot d up. Every statement required in this rule shall be verified by the oath of the plaintiff, or of some other person having actual knowledge of the facts WILLIAM H. FRANCIS, Judge.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

The following circular has been sent out by

Wells, Fargo & Co.: Wells, Fargo & Company this date extends its express service upon all main and branch lines of the Northern Pacific Railroad compacy, to and from all points between St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis and Portland, Oregon, and is now prepared to do a general express business to and from points reached by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the lines of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and the Oregon & California Railroad; making connections by ocean steamers from Portland with San Francisco, Victoria, British Columbia and Alaska; and connecting overland from Portland to San Francisco by means of stage lines between the termini of the Oregon & California and the California & Oregon Railway lines; also reaching by stage and steambont many distant points in the state of Oregon, Washington and Idaho territories. W. J. Harcock, territories. General Superintendent.

JOHN J VALENTINE, Vice President and General Manager.

A TRIBUNE representative called at the office of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express yes-

of patrons and receiving con-tant calls from noon. Exercises of the usual character will be bank, and is one of the handsomest rooms in gramme as arranged will be of interest to all. the city. A Christeson, superintendent of the company's business in the northwest will arrive in a few days and exchange courtesies with the Bismarck business men.

Jingling of the Reys.

The Bismarck Bunch of Keys met at the residence of W. S. Moorhouse Friday evening and a very interesting meeting was had. The following officers were elected: President-Frank Moorhouse.

Secretary and Treasurer-Beth Bragg. Editor-Elliott Barnes Assistant Editor-Linda C meron.

The society will meet at the residence of Governor Pierce next Friday evening, when a very spicy and entertaining monthly paper will be read. Friends of the club are invited to attend.

December Poem,

The blasts are here, the little snow birds flit In cruel mockery of my scanty dress;

While street kids on the shabby coat oft twit And guy me all the more for my distress, But ab, methinks the outer fau'ts I'll pass And e'n forgive the coat so oft I've worn, Indeed I might be bappy, but alas, My bifurcated garmenture is torn.

Three Christmas Trees.

The Methodist Sanday school will have three immense Christmas trees upon which the gifts for the cherubs, and gleeful youths and maidens will be hung Christmas eve. The Metrodist society always give their entertainments and especially the events of pleasure to the children, on a generous and broad guage plan, prize. But this offer is so unfair. Consider and their triple Christmas tree will be an object for a moment a bride. She watches all the of much interest.

The River.

At last crossings can be made on the ce above the bridge and at Fort Lincoln, but, strange to say, the great stream is open directly coln was made Tuesday by a government city to the fort.

The Old and the New.

The old Mione ha-ha stand on Main street tor will next smile upon his friends and custombe a brilliant success.

sent themselves.

Gone Wrong,

river and formerly an agent for the Ben'on In. plodding husbands and contended wives; to Travis, formerly agent of the Gumer & Salis | happy homes and promising lives; in short to bury stages, and of the Fort Benton steather hahatter the base and crack the very dome of wood, attempted to kill bimself with a kn fe dumb, and petrified by one sweeping blast of Travis had been sheriff of Lincoln county, Nev., public condemnation and placed erect on the but lost friends and standing through gambling. highest coteau in the territory as a monument his wife left him. He is incapacitated for work | and quiet of home. More might be said, but by a broken arm. He is wanted in Council exasperation would become too great and the Bluffs for attempting to pass a bogus check."

Arrested for Murder.

Frank Haas, of Fargo, one of the managers of the Store theatre there, and who has been in the city several days arranging for the reopening of News says: the opera house, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Griffin Wednesday afternoon. Several months ago a performer named Skelly was killed, but no one seemed to know who did the shooting. Shots were fired almost simultaneously by different parties and examinations in justice court were unfruitful as tosatisfactory evidence The matter was brought before the grand jury respondent. n w in session and yesterday they returned an indic ment against Haas. Sheriff Haggart telegraphed Mr. Graffin to make the arrest, The Fargo officers are expected to arrive from Fargo today to take Hass to Fargo for trial. Hass circumstantial.

A Soldier Departed.

The following special telegram was received

from Winona, last Wednesday: WINONA, Dec. 15.-A private named Gray, company B, Seventh cavalry, was found bleeding on the doorsteps of a saloon. On bringing him into the house, it was found that his hands were frozen. After warming him, they went with him to the river and directed him to cross Since that time he has not been seen, and the supposition is that he fell in an airhole and was drowned.

The "Manly" Art.

Frank Sicotte and Ben Arthur, of Salt Lake ring and will give an exhibition at Proctor's hall on Friday evening. Two sporting men found near by. It had teeth four inches long, from Fort Liucoln will assist in the performances on the back of their necks and cheeks. Ben Arthur will wrestle and spar with the Lincoln parties and a purely scientific (?) demonstr tion is promised.

At Last.

At last it is safe to say the man who will or at least his name has come to light. He is the inimitable, irrepressible, button splitting John Guerin of Fargo, an actor well known to everyone in the northwest. Mr. Guerin's representatives are in the city and the favorite cemedian will arrive with a company next monday. On Monday evening the reopening will take place and the show will be first class in every particular; remember, a first class variety. The word variety under the present circumstances in Bismarck, will bear repeating.

The Proceeds.

society given by Mrs. Bly at the Sheridan house on last Thursday evening amounted to \$23.70.

Schools Will Close.

The public schools will be closed on Friday, on sale at J. W. Clarke's hook store. Tickets, terday morning and found Agent Dunham for the holiday season. The lower rooms will per couple, \$1.00. Children half price. See comfortably located, surrounded by a number close at noon and the upper rooms in the after. the prizes in Day's and Clarke's.

the business men of the city. The office is given, and all are invited to attend. The schools located in the rear of the Merchants National are in a flourishing condition and the pro-

Must Be Suppressed.

Now comes the townsite proprietors of Dunseith, R lette county, offering the enug sum of \$300 for the first boy baby born in the towo. No girl babies need apply. -St. Paul Globe.

That does settle it for all time and a long ways out into eternity. It is time that these bribe-offering fiends be suppressed. The good common-ense, law-abiding/citizens of the territory have read enough about prizes offered for the first-born in new counties and communities. At first it was quite tolerable, but the more the clear, electric light of the people's reason is shed upon the scheme, the more apparent becomes its dangers and temp-

"\$300 reward for the first boy baby born in the town. No girl babies need apply"!!!

Thick of it! The glaring offers for the firstborn, regardless of *ex, which have been flaunted about in numerous newly settled communities were bad cnough; with them floating about the country, many a young hosband looked with pleading eyes into the face of his affianced (whom he knew had the decayed timber on him in the race) and the grand old granite foundations of society were shaken clear down to hard pan by these baby premium delusions and snares Yes, the ordinary baby premium; regardless of sex, was bad enough, but in the name of the little silvery baired, pink-cheeked, blue-eyed feminine cherubs, think of this last barbaric offer. No girl babies need apply! Now, ordinarily, a number of proud, ambitious young men would risk their reputations and go into the wilderness of Rolette with blushing brides and compete for the other brides; thinks she's got the start in the race; watches a little closer, and knows she's ahead. The proud day arrives. Husband buys a barrel of New York counts for a feast, invites his friends, and hires the band. Everything is in readiness. The wife looks pomponsly opposite the city and and for a distance of proud. The hour arrives, and with several miles. The first crossing at Fort Lin | crape on the door they announce it's a girl. Think of it! Meditate and reflect. That innotrain and inaugurates the season of sleigh cent little dimpled checked miss will grow up rides and winter excursions from the capital beneath the withering scorn of pride poisoned parents, and after years of loneliness and sorrow. die a shriveled up old maid, unloved, uncherished and unspooned. What is the world coming to? People howl about unfaithful was closed Wednesday and its estremed proprie- wives, the increase in divorces, unhappy homes. wrecked lives and blasted hopes, while they ers in the new Minne ba-ha on Third street. A throw out such prizes premiums or bribes as peep into the new rooms yesterday disclosed the these. It is time for the legislature to take hold fact that the opening on Saturday evening will of the matter and in the language of a terrified English journalist "cry a halt!" Or if law does Mr. Williams tays that Bismarck owes him out step in as a protection, the young men nothing and be owes Birmarck everything, should organize vigilance committees, go down bence the invitation to the opening is general, into Rolette county, and never leave it until the and he hopes to greet all Bismarckers regard- author of the scheme is left dangling to the less of age, siz; color of their hair or previ n= highest leafy bough of the tallest telegraph pole. condition of their appetites. None hould b Great heavens-with 99 rough, horny handed, untamed men to every fair daughter of Dako tas broad domain-advertising that "no girlbabies need apply!" The villain who so merci-Another man well known along the Missouri lessly threw this social bombshell in among line, while suffering from mania potu at Deau social happiness in Dakota should be struck From Nevada he went to Deadwood, and there of warning to all dis urbers of the sacred peac-

He May Be Right.

pen fail of expression.

Give us blu-d-d!

A Dunseith correspondent to the Devils Lake

We understand the commissioners of McHenry and Rolette counties will soon have a meeting to discuss the appropriateness of a county road from here to the Mouse river. A road between that section and this would be a great advantage to Dunseith as settlers on the Mouse could come here (thirty miles) to a better advantage than go to Bismarck, distance over 100 miles: Farther proceedings will be noted by your cor-

The correspondent may be right, and it is hoped that all those towns in the fertile north ern regions will be united by good roads, so that Bismarck can the easier distribute supplies to them. It is the intention of projectors of new pleads innocence, and from the status of the railroads soon to be built from Bismarck north case the evidence against him must be purely through this rich and promising country, and it will be a great pleasure to the wholesale merchants of this city to supply the dealers of Dunseith or other thrifty business points which may spring up in the counties of Rolette or McHen ry. Yes, by all means have good roads, and Bismarck will continue to pray for a more per fect system of communication as well as more good towns and good people.

A Mountain Lien.

People in the lower Missouri region should not be too much alarmed by the following item, which appeared in the Fairbank Tribune: "A buge mountain lion carried off a hog weighing 200 pounds, from Charley McLain's ranch City, are now ready to meet each other in the The hog was found partly eaten, and the carcaes poisoned. Next day the mountain lion was and weighed 400 pounds."

Sheet and Pillow Case.

Harnois & Howell, proprietors of the Western hotel, will give a sheet and pillow case ball New Year's night. A good time is expected. The best quadrille band in the city will furnish the music. The invitations will be issued in a few reopen the opera house in this city is discovered, days Every effort on the part of the proprietors will be made to make the event a complete suc-

A Broken Limb.

While riding his horse down Main street Wednesday, Henry Anderson, the Northern Pacific vard man was thrown to the ground, breaking the bones of his right leg. Drs. Kendrick and Bentley, were called and set the limb. Mr. Anderson will not be able to resume work for some time.

Mrs. Daniel Weidner, New Baden, Texas, was The proceeds of the very enjoyable mite cured of severe Neuralgia by St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain cure.

The Carnival Tickets.

Tickets for the Christmas carnival are now

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

NEW FACTS ABOUT LITTLE PHIL'S FAMOUS EXPLOIT.

cn Them."

Interesting Incidents Noted on the Spot by a Busy Man About Camp-How Sheridan "Got the Bulge

[John Danby in Philadelphia Times.] I have seen a painting representing the general coming on the scene on that occasion riding his big black horse (which was given to him by some Michigan friends), and, by the way, I have beard the cavalrymen curse that horse in vigorous terms. He was the fastest walker in the army, and when the general was riding at the head of the column on the march the rest of the command would be kept on a little jog-trot about half of the time, and any cavalryman knows how trying that is, especially for the non-combatants, such as cooks, camp carriers, etc., who are loaded down with camp and garrison equipage. I could always tell at night when I heard our cavalry marching near me if the general was in the lead by the jingle of tin and iron kettles as they closed up in the rear. Well, this painting that I mention shows the general with sword in hand, a broadbrimmed at if regulation hat, with waving plume on his head and looking very much excited, as, of course, he had a right to be under the circumstances. But the artist drew very largely on his

imagination. It would be hard to exaggerate the beauty and majesty of the horse, for he was the teau ideal of a war horse-big, black, vigorous, champing his bit, nostrils red and dilating, his long tail swinging to and fro like a banner-it would be hard to picture anything more striking or grand than the big black on that occasion. But as to the general, excepting that his eyes were blazing and fierce, there was not much signs of excitement shown by him.

He were some of the regulation uniform, but not much. On his head was a little round cap, such as German students wear. In his right hand he held a small riding whip, which, judging by the welts on his horse's flanks, had been industriously used. He was splashed with mud and had a big daub under one eye, which gave him a sort of "been-to-a-wake look." If he had any gauntlets they were in his pockets. As he rode on the hill beyond Middletown he was met by one of Gen. Tolert's aids, who was mounted on a big gray horse nearly as large **a**s Rienzi.

The officer jumped the stone wall and joined the general just as he came in sight of the field, and role side by side towards a group near the woods on the right of the pike in the rear of the Sixth corps, where dens. Wright, Emory and Torbert and their

staffs were gathered. I asked the aid afterward what the general aid when he joined him. He replied: Well, the general's first words were, 'It was just such a d-d mess out west as this that gave me my brigadier star in the regular army, and I'm going to make it a double star this time.' He then asked, 'Where is Wright?" and soon after joined the other generals. i had been riding along behind as fast as my little mare could jump, when the general looked back and said: "Scout, hunt up the ammunition wagons and order them up." Back in the rear on the valley pike the general's staff were making their way up as tast as they could. I transferred my orders to one of the aids, for I knew the demoralized transfers would not pay much attention to a man in a blouse, and then turned and rode

back after the general.

When I reached the group on the hill I saw Gen. Wright sitting on the ground, the tip of his chin had been cut away by a bullet early in the morning, and he was otherwise harmed probably, as he seemed to be dazed and not to have his wits about him for the time. Gen. Emory, "Old Bull of the Woods." as some of his wild young calvary staff called him, commander of the Nineteenth corps, stood by with his hands crossed behind his back, looking down at Gen, Wright. Gen. Terbert leaned on his horse and pulled his mustache, and Gen. Sheridaa was quietly asking que t.ons from all of them. In a few moments he knew all they could tell him, and pulling a dispatch book from his pocket began by writing something which he put in a little dispatch envelope and addressed, and then looking up his eye fell on me and blazed up in a moment. He said, "What ir the d-l are you doing here? I thought l sent you after the ammunition wagons!"] explained matters to him. He gave me a sharp look and said: "You've got a healthy gall to order my staff officers about. Take this dispatch to Winchester as quick as you can," and then away he rode down the line. Presently one of the staff came galloping after me before I had gotten more than a mile beyond Middletown, and took the dispatch and told me to go back, and said he was to go to Winchester and order up all the stragglers, and would attend to the dispatch himself.

So back again I went and rode about all the rest of that busy day, getting what information I could and carrying orders for any one who wanted me. I gave the newspaper correspondents considerable information, which they worked up to suit themselves. The best account of the fight was written by the correspondent of The World. Near the close of the fight I was near Gen. Torbert, on the left, when Gen. Sheridan came flying acro-s the pike, jumping the high stone walls on each side. He said, in his earnest, quick way: "Torbert. I took the old Sixth corps in and drove them from the woods and over the hill and away from the stone walls, and I have got the bulge on them: and now, Torbert, I want your cavalry to do your best, and when I go back I am going in with everything, and if you and Merritt and Custer do your work well we will have them on the run in half an hour," and history shows that they did do their work well. Considering the fact that the Eighth corps was not engaged during the day. and that full one-third of the rest of the command, except the cavalry, were skedaddlers, and that about half of the artillery were captured early in the morning, it was an even fight, and Gen. Sheridan won it by good hard knocks and bull-dog fighting. Gens. Wright, Torbert and Emory would undoubtedly have made a good fight of it if Gen. Sheridan had not come up from Winchester, but it took Sheridan to get the "bulge on

Holding the Stakes. [Boston Globe.]

"Sallril" he asserted vacantly, as the policeman gathered together his coat collar and the seat of his trousers, preparatory to running him in. "Sallri!" I know'ndrunk-bu' 's perf'c'ly jus'fiable. 'Sallri,' I say. 'S two fellers-fr'en'smine-'sbettin' on 'lecshun-on 'erresult—bettin'erdrink-verknow—'n I'm holdin'erstakes. I'mdrunkdr'nalord I know -bu'sperf'c'ly jus'fiable."

Childlike and Bland.

[The Judge.] Eddie Engene Pa, do you love me as much as Mr. Jones loves his little boy?

Pa.—Certainly, I do. Eddie Eugene-Well, he bought his little

boy a horse.

SLEEP AND HER COUSIN DEATH.

The Relationship Between the Two Couditions of Unconsciousness. [British Medical Journal.

The relationsh p between sleep, the "cousin of death." and death itself, is probably real as well as apparent. The distance which separates them is great, but there are intermediate connections, grades of dissolution as of development. Among these the similar states of trance and hibernation are worthy of special notice. For sleep and for trince, one cause, the exhaustion chiefly of the nervous matter, but more or less of every organ and tis-ue, is assignable. The hysterical stupor is the sleep of nerve centers worn out with the assault and conflict of stormy reflex action. Healthy sleep is the rest of physical elements wearied with the same strain applied more gradually.

Cases have been recorded in which somnolence, continuing for days without cessation, has r sembled trance in its duration, while preservin; all the ordinary features of natural sleep. Various facts support us in associating the hibernation of animals with the same train of organic or functional changes as the other unconscious states which we have been considering. It comes like a habit; it has, one may say, annual return; it: apparent cause is the oppres ion of external cold, and the animals it affects are mostly those which, from their bodily tructure or habits, are subject to great periodic variations of temperature. Vital tissue is exhausted and function is in part suspended. probably because the numbness of cold has taken upon the radicles of the outer circulation, and of that of the brain surface which is connected with it by numerous anastomoses. In such a case anæmia would seem to be the cause of the winter sleep, as there is evidence to show that it is also the cause of that temporary starvation of brain which lulls without arresting its action, in the natural repose of each night.

We may even regard the lethargy, ended by death, into which man falls when exposed to great cold as a short and mortal hibernation. The same influence acts upon him as upon the bear or fish, but the power of its shock is greater on his finer and less accustomed senses than on their comparatively coarse organization. So likewise in other regions and forms of life, in the weariness, paralysis, atrophy, and gangrene of limbs, in the leafless hibernation of trees, and in their decay, beginning in the terminal twigs, the same teaching is evident, that vascular nutrition, in its periodic variations, is the parent of activity and of rest, as its absence is of death. It is not, therefore, altogether surprising to meet with occasional instances in which death is simulated by some deep degree of stupor.

Calhoun's 'Possum and Sweet Potatoes. [Washington Cor. Baltimore Herald.] "Somehow or other," said the old restaura-

teur, "all these great men had their peculiarities about what they wanted to eat. There was Mr. Calhoun, who always had his possum and sweet potatoes when he could get them. He used to say to me: 'Now, Steve, you get me a nice fat 'possum, cook it the day after it is killed, parboil it first, then put it in a hot oven, with boiled yam potatoes laid around it in the oven and then let it slowly brown. If you can get a coon, Steve, you make plenty of coon gravy, very brown, and pour it over the 'possum. And don't you fail to have the 'po-sum well flavored with pepper, salt and sage." "Well, sir, you just ought to see Mr. Cal-

houn sit down to a dish of 'possum with coon gravy. He wasn't a big man, but he was nighty thin, and there was plenty of room about his vest. He would make that 'possum very sick before he got through with it. He used to say that it reminded him of old South Carolina to eat 'possum, and that's the reason he likel it so well. Many a time he's told me about going out 'possum-hunting at night, with colored boys and dogs and an ax, treeing the possum, cutting the tree down and roasting the 'possum before a log fire. Mr. Calhoun's neighbors down there used to send him boxes of persimmons and these he would distribute among his friends here as one of the great products of South Carolina. Of course Mr. Calhoun had all the old southern babits. He wanted his coffee in the morning before he got out of bed. For breakfast he wanted hot corn bread or biscuits and the breast of a chicken. He wouldn't eatamy other part of the chicken. For din ner he didn't care much for anything ex cept soup and fish. It was at night that h. wanted his 'possum or any extra dish he might fancy.

A Too Practical Age.

[Philadelphia Call.] Young De Poultice-Oh! how often I have sighed for the brave days of old. A'a .! that should have been born into a purely practical age when my whole soul longs for th stirring life of a mediæval knight.

M'ss Eulalia (admiringly)—How sad it is. You would look splendidly in a suit of brill

Young De Poultice—Do you know, I think I must have inherited my love for exciting struggles, martial scenes and hand-to-hand conflicts. It seems born in me and I cannot get rid of it. Oh, how I would like to-At this point the interesting conversation

was suddenly cut short by the heavy tread of Miss Eulalia's father on the stair, and Young De Poultice disappeared through a side door into the back alley.

A Lesson in Astronomy. [Washington Hatchet.]

They were young and romantic, and although the minute hand was pointing to 12 o'clock they stood upon the porch gazing at the stars. "That's Jupiter, dear, isn't it?" she mur-

mured. "Yes, pet, and that is Sirius," he replied,

pointing to another star. "Are you Sirius?" she cooed. He kissed her several times. Then he

pointed upward and said: "That's Mars, dove." "And that's pa's," she whispered, as a footstep sounded inside, and if the young man hadn't scooted he would have seen more stars

than he ever dreamed of. Her pa wears a

Gastronomy Among the Tartars.

twelve and a half, with a brass toe.

[Traveler's Letter in New York Times.] On one occasion a Tartar "Bek" who had given me some food paid me the additional compliment of taking an enormous and fearfully dirty wooden spoon from his pouch. deliberately licking it clean, and then presenting it to me A few days later I entered a Kirghiz camp on a day of unusual plenty. one of the camels having just died of old ag and been promptly cut up for dinner. The hospitable barbarians set before me a liberal

ariowance of this delectable fool, which was

as blue as a sanor's jacket and as tender as

the Atlantic calle. But a two days' fast 1

an excellent cure for daintiness, and I dis-

patched the wary delicacy as briskly as the glutton in the A nerican tale 'who ate as it there were no hereafter." Arkansaw Traveler: Dat suthin, in er

human bein' what comes nearest ter dai suthin' in er animal what we calls instinct, is know'd ter us ez jedgment; but de jedg ment o' de smartes' man am' nigh so true ex de instinct o' de weakest hoss.

DANGERS OF THE DEEP.

MEANS TAKEN BY THE LIGHT-HOUSE. **BOARD TO WARN MARINERS.**

Some Interesting Facts Concerning Dams

ger Signals Used at Sea-Gongs, Bells, Whistles, Trumpets, Guns, and Rockets.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.] The government at its different stations: uses various descriptions of sound signals forthe guidance of mariners during fogs, storms and heavy weather. There is a treacherous intelligence arrogated by the sea that requires all the ingenuity and ability of manto guard and fight against. There is never a vessel that sails from a harbor or a steamer that goes out of a port, laden with freight and life, but is liable to encounter some tremendous gale or meet with mishap as about entering her designated laven of rest.

To obviate the mysterious dr-appearances and the frightful calamities incident to the sea, scientific men have bent their energies and their knowledge gathered from all the sources of cb-ervation and personal experience. They have drawn upon the information of the world's explorers, have collated facts, given birth to theories, improved methods, avented instruments and informed the public and national governments of their discoveries. Every practical invention and skill of mechanics has been experimented with, tried, adopted, and put into use for the benefit of the maritime world.

The Times-Democrat reporter called the other day at the office of Commissioner Day. United State, navy, in charge of this lighthouse district and learned some interesting facts connected with the mean, and modes of warning mariners of impending dangers.

Sound signals by means of gong are some what used on lightships, especially in British water, but are intended for ue in close quarters, narrow harbors, and short channels. Their effective range is barely 550 yards. The use of guns is going out of date, though there are instances on record where they have been erviceable They have been abandoned on account of the length of inter vals between successive explosions, the brief duration of the sound, its liability to be quenchal by local 'sounds, its ea y obliteration by a sudden puff of wind, and other objectionable reasons.

The gun-cotton rocket has been found quiteserviceable in rock light-houses. A charge of gun-cotton is inclosed in the bead of a rocket, which is projected to the height of 1,000 feet, when the cotton is exploied and the sound shed in all directions. Some of these rockets have been heard at a distance of twenty-five miles.

Every United States light station has in use a bell signal. Many of these signals are run by clock-work machinery. The tells weigh all the way from 300 to 3,000 pounds. They are in use all along the coast of the United States. The distances at which the tolling of the bell can be heard vary according to circumstances and atmospheric conditions, are uncertain, and, like the gong, are reliable only at short distances.

The whistling buoys, consisting of an iron pear-shaped bulb, twelve feet across at its widest part and floating twelve feet out of water, and emiting a mournful sound that can be heard for fifteen miles, is now coming into extensive use in American, French, German and English waters. It is the invention of J. M. Courtenay, of New York. The machinery in the bulb is so arranged that the motion of the Lucy rising and falling with the waves produces a sound that pierces the heaviest atmosphere, penetrates the thickest fog, traveling mile upon mile, continuous, distinct, warning shipmasters of their proximity to land and dangerous coast.

The bell hoat, a clumsy contrivance, has been superseded by the bell buoys. The bell is mounted on the bottom section of an iron buoy, which is decked over and fitted with a framework to which a 300-pound bell is rigidly attached. A radial grooved from plate is made fast to the frame under the bell and close to it, on which is laid a free cannon ball. The restlessness of the sea sways the buoy, the ball rolls on the plate, striking some side of the bell at each motion with such force as to cause it to toll. This contrivance is best adap ed to shoal water, harbors and rivers, where short-range sound is needed and smoother water obtained.

Locomotive whistles sounded by air or steam are also in use. The sharpness or shrillness of the whistle as used constitutes the thief value, but it has been found to ex pend its force in the immediate vicinity of its source, which is, therefore, regarded as wasted. The sound is also equally diffused on all sides, and this is considered as pieventing it from penetrating to great dis-

The trumpet consi ts of a huge trumpet with a large threat and a flaring mouth Inside there are a re-oun ang cavity and a steal tongue. Air is condeased in a reservoir, and driven through the trumpet by het air or steam machin ry, and is capable of making a shriek that can be heard at great distances, extending over the water as far as tea mile...

The trumpet, however, is subject to frequent stoppages during foggy weather, an i requires many repairs, which render it uncertain and of more danger than aid to nav-

igation. The siren consists of a huge trumpet with a wide mouth and narrow throat, and is sounded by driving compressed air or steam. through a disk placed in the throat. In the disk are twelve radial shits; back of the disk is a revolving plate containing as many similar openings The plate is rotated 2,400 times a minute, and each revolution causes the escapa and interruption of twelve jets of air or steam through the openings in the disk and rotating plate. The suren is operated under a pre-sure of seventy-two pounds ot steam and can be heard as far as fromtwenty to thirty miles.

The success of the United States in sound signal, has been such that other countries. have sent commissions here to study the system in vogue. It is the intention of the lighthouse department to make an extensive exhibit at the World's exhibiton,

A Prospective Coup d'Etat. [Chicago Tribune.]

Zorilla says King Alfonzo's illness will. without doubt, soon terminate farally, and then there will be trouble in Spain, for the heiress to the throne will be a child in the nursery, and the queen-mother, who by law will be regent during the minority, is a stranger, an Austrian, who has no place in. the esteem and affection of the people. Some would then wish to restore the ex-Queen Isabelia, and other to bring about an "infantine" marriage between Altonso's baby daughter and the young son of Don Carlos. Edher of

these expedients would mean a coup d'etat.

A Trying Sermon. The bishop of Peterborough once said that the most trying sermon of his life wapreached in the queen's private chapel, her majesty and five others forming the congre-

Arkansaw Traveler: De perfeckshun o' dis worl' is eber in danger. De ripe :pple is de Boones' ter ret.

NO POISON

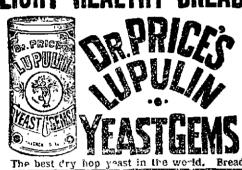


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the liver must be kept in order." DE. SANTORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR-In prates the Liver, Regulates the Bowels, were thens the System, Purifies the Bloc I, Assists Digestion, Prevents Fevers. Is a Household Need. An Invaluable Medicine for common complaints. ID. CAHFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. According of Firty years, and Thousan's of Testimonials prove its Merit. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINES. For full information send your address for 100 page Pook (at the "Lar and its diseases," to DR. SANFORD 24 DUANE ST., NEW YORK CITE

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dreams,) or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you. Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin the eases of every kind, name and nature completely cradicated. Romem-bor, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, curses the present and coming generations. Diseased discharges cured Both promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, sexes consuit confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of ours given in every case undertaken.

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Dakota's Natural Gas.

Nothing personal is intended by the above eadline. It refers to the coal gas which is so plentiful in the territory. As is well known by citizens throughout this section, coal gas is encountered at almost every point in the Missouri slope where wells are dug or deep excavations made, and now comes the following report to the press: "On Saturday, as workmen were dr.lling a well on the farm of G. H. Summers, twelve miles northwest of Mitchell, at a depth f sixty-five feet, they discovered a peculiar rumbling noise at the bottom of the well; a sone discouraged that I had as sone discouraged that from Mitchell in southern Dakota, in a telegram rumbling noise at the bottom of the well; a sometimes that the e was not the smallest spo gas of sickening odor escaping with a hissing from the crown of my head to the soles of my gas of sickening odor escaping with a bi-sing from the crown of my head to the soles of my noise at the opening of the pipe. One of the workman touched a match to the opening and a bright flume started up and continued to burn with a steady, brilliant glare until it was extinguished four hours afterward. The workmen say the light was equivalent to that furnished to burning sensation would be almost intelled. by twenty ordinary gas jets, and was utilized by them in boiling water and cooking victuals. Sunday morning the opening was again fired and continued to burn with a steady flame all day. The same noise and odor has been detected in many other wells in this vicinity, but this is the only instance where the fire test has been applied.

Died.

At Medora, on Friday evening, Dec. 12tl. Peter Malloy, consin of the Malloy brothers and John O'Donnell, of this city. The deceased resided in Bismarck a number of years and was well and favorably known ly all old time residents of the city. He was one of the early city

I certify that the above statement of my wife is correct, and I join with her in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit she has received. marshals and held other positions of public trust. He was a kind hearted, companionable man, and leaves many friends to monen his demise. He also leaves a wife and three children, who have the sympathy of all



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The moment our Magnetic Shields are brought in contact with the body, a powerful magnetic stimulus is imparted to the Flood and herves. For all forms of disea e the Shields afford speedy relief when \$1 invested in Magnetic Insoles will keep your feet warm and cause a free circulation of blood. Goods sold wholesale and Retail. Address all orders for goods and price list to DRR ATW 6019, 118 Fifth Street Agents Wanted.

The word of the control of these will be taken before Alamson Richards, judge of the probate court, at Hoskins, Meintosh county, Dakota.

The testimony of claimant and witnesses will be taken before Alamson Richards, judge of the probate court, at Hoskins, Meintosh county, Dak, on the 25th day of December, 1884, at his office.

Agents Wanted. The Magnetic Shield Company

Hrs. Smith's Case, and What the Rev. Mr. McKinstry Has to Say About It.

and the burning sensation would be almost intolerable.

I was at times so lame that I could scarcely get about, and I could not dress myself without assistance. I have tried many remedies, and have paid \$100 in a single instance to a physician, but have ever obtained only temporary relief. Although heiped for a time, I soon relapsed again to be as badly troubled as ever, and during the winter of 1881 a.d. 1882 I suffered so much as to be entirely discouraged. Last Juce, however, I was advised by Elder and Mrs. L. C. McKinstry, who are well known in these regions, to try your Cuttourage from their lavorable opinion of them, to Remedies; and I felt somehow a little courage from their Iavorable opinion of them, to try their virtue. About the second week in July last I commenced taking the remedies, and within six weeks I bega to see a permanent improvement, and now October 1, I am as good as new, and my flesh is as the flesh of a child.

Mrs. Benjamin Smith.

I certify that the above statement is correct. Mr. Smith is a plominent man in this com-munity, where he lives. He is a well known dealer in stock and his statement with that of his wife, is fully entitled to credit. Done at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, this 27th day of October, 1882. L. C. McKinstry, Minister of the Gospel.

LATER—I have seen Mrs. Smith recently and I believe her to be thoroughly and permanently cured.

L. C. McKinstry,
Sec'y Advent Ch. Conf., P. Q., No. Vt. and No.
N. H. Boston, Sept. 9 1884.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1.00

Potter Drug and Chemical Company. Boston.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Antiqual brawings of the Louisana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Brawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all particles and as sufficient to comtoward all parties, and we authorize the com-pany to use this certificate, with fac smiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

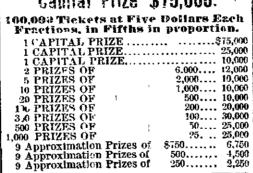


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Room 15, First National Bank block

First publication December, 5, 1884, NOTICE OF CONTEST.

NITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarch Dak ta, December 2, 1884. Complaint having been entered at this office by Gustave Pfeifier against Crist Hellein for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1280, dated abandoning his howestead entry No. 1280, dated January 2, 1883, upon the ne ¼ section 12, township 142 range 80, in Burl igh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of January, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

J. A. REA. Register.

W. H. WINCHESTER, Attorney for Contestant.

First Publication Nov. 21, 1884.

TIMBER CULTURE CONTEST. S. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T • November 7, 1884.
Complaint having been entered at this effice by Patrick McCue against William Fornof tor failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 907 dated Nov. 6, 1882 upon the swig section 2, township 139, range 79, in Burleigh county, D kota, with a view to the _cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said william Fornof has failed to plow, cultivate or make any improvements on said tract during the year ending Nov. 6, 1884, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29th day of December 1884. at 11 o'clock a.m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

24-29

JOHN A. REA, Register.

PRE-EMPTION FINAL PROOF. L AND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T.

Noven.ber 25, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry the eof at this office, before the register and receiver, on the 26th day of January, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. in.,

Joseph Gagner. for the se 14 of sec 6, to 137, r 78..

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said tract, viz: Peter Nelson, Harvey Barnum, Charles B. Rust and Ordeon Telered, all of Berleigh county postoffice address, Stewartdale, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

JOHNSON & PERRINS, Attys.

26-31

First publication December, 5, 1884. NOTICE OF CONTEST. I VNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck,

Dakota, December 2, 1, 84 Complaint having been entered at this office by Joan Wind mann against John Windmueller for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1628, dated April 13, 1833, upon the se 1, section 12, township 142 range so, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summened to appear at this office on the 25th day of Jinuary 1885, at 10 o'clock a, m, to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

J. A. nea, kegister, w. H. WINCHESTER,
Attorney for Contestant.

First Publication November 14, 1884. NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereot, on the 27th day of December 1881, viz:

| Gay, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.
| Dated November 20, A. D. 1884.
| C. N. Hunt. | Percival S. Dudley.

W. O. McIntosh.

under his declaratory statement No. 1696, for the sel4 of sel4 and sl₂ swl4 of sectio 34, town 130, north, range 70 west. He names the following as his witnesses, viz: Chas. C. Morrell, Alex. McDonald, Jno. A. Wishek and Tosten G. Springen, all of Hoskins McIntosh county, Dakota. The testimony of claimant and witnesses will The testimony of ciannant and wholeses wind be taken before Alanson Richards, judge of the probate court, at Hoskins, McIntosh county, Dak., on the 20th day of December, 1884, at his office.

John A. Rea. 24-29 Register.

First Publication November 14, 1884. NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF. U.S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, Dak., Novem

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck D. T., on the 22d day of December, 18:4, viz:

S. W. Skinner.

for the nell of section 14 town 139 range 77.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: R. B. Anderson, of Sterling, J. F. cram, of Sterling, John Will of Sterling, J. P. Manhart, of Mencken. HAIGHT & LITTLE, Attorneys for claimant. John A. Rea, Register.

> First Publication Nov. 21, 1884. NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., Nov. 18, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, on December 27, 1884, at 11 a. m. viz;

James B. Glascock.

homestead application No. 1466, for the sw 4sec. 26,tp. 138,r 77w 5th p.m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Richards, Joseph Rhineberger, Russell R. Marsh, George Doame, all of Menoken, D. T., post-office. JOHN A. REA, Register. rnev. 24t30

O. F. DAVIS, Attorney.

First Publication I ecember 5, 1885. MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered to William E. McChung, by James C. Young, dated the 7th day of July, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Burleigh county, on the 13th day of July, 1883, at 5:50 o'clock p. m., in book "B2" of mortgage deeds, p. ge 24, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, sixteen hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty-six cents. \$1.656,66, with interest this notice, sixteen hundred and sixty six dol-las and sixty-six cents, \$1,666.66, with interest from Juty 7, A. D. 1883, at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, said interest amounting to two hundred and eighty-two dellars, said principal and interest amounting to the sum of nieteen hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents, and no action nor proceeding at law or equity, having been instituted to recove the debt or any part thereof secured by this mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale granted in said mor gage, and the statute in such case made and provided, said power of sale granted n sa d mor gage, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the mortgaged premises therein described, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt secured by this mortgage, will be sold at the fron door of the court house, of Burleigh county, Uakota territory at the city of Bismarck, at public outery, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m., said sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh county or his deputy, to a tisfy the amount which shall then be due, together with one hundred dollars attorney's fee as in said mortgage provided, together with the cost and expenses of advertising and sale; the premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are situate in the county of Burleigh, territory of trakota, described as follows: the equal undivided one-third part of the northwest quarter of section fifteen 15, in township on-hundred and thirty-eight, 138, north of range eighty, 80, west of the fifth principal meridan, which quarter section contains one hundred and sixty acres according to the government survey. acres according to the government survey.

Dated December 5, 1884.

FRANK B. ALLEN, W.M. E. McCLUNG,
Attorney for Mo tgage e. Mortgagee

First publication Nov. 28, 1884. MORTGAGE SALE.

impedent Paris

WHEREAS, defau t has been made in the payment of the int-rest amounting to the sum of ninety, \$9, dollars, due upon a certain coupon note tearing date the twelfth, 12th, day of reptember, A D. 1883, given by Wm. A. Hollembaek, of the city of Bismarck, county of Buriegh, and territory of Dakota, to Thomas Mellon, of Pittsburg, Pa., in the sum of fitteen hundred, \$1,500, dollars, and secured by a certain mortgage be ring date September 12th, A. D. 1883 made and executed by said Wm. A. Hollembaek to said Thomas Mellon which said mortgage is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Buriegh and territory of Dakota, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1883, at 3:30 o'clock p. m in Book B2 of mortgages on page 84; and whereas by the terms and conditions of said mortgage it was agreed that if default should be made in the payment of said sum of money or interest or terms and conditions of said mortgage it was agreed that if default should be made in the payment of said sum of money, or interest, or any part thereof, at the time or in the manner specified for the payment thereof, then the said party of the first part in such case authorized and fully empowered the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns to sell the mortgaged premises at public auction, and convey the same to the purchaser in fee simple, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said note, secured by said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of sixteen hundred and twenty-seven do lars, namely fifteen hundred and twenty-seven do lars, namely fifteen hundred dollars for principal and one hundred and twenty-seven dollars for interest, and that said sum is the whole amount of said mortgage remaining unpaid, and no action nor proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereot;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by

ceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

[First Publication Nov. 28, 1884.]

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

[NITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BIS-marck D. T. November 26, 1884.]

Notice is hereby given that the following-named set fler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on January 15th, 1885, viz:

Peter C. Loffnes.

for the 3½ of the ne ½ and n½ of the nw ½ of sec 36, tp 141, r 81.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: L. A. Larson, Hans Jacobson, of Wogansport, D. T.: Gus Johnson, Oliver Peterson, of Painted Woods, 1. T.

First publication November 25, 1884.

PRE-EMPTION FINAL PROOF.

Ceeding at law or otherwise has been instructed to recover said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage will be gaze and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage will be made and provided, the said mortgage will be come your deal, the said mortgage will be covered by said mortgage will be county, Dakota, with the hereditaments and anothereasts, and the city of Bismarck, Inscending the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest. and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and tifty dollars attorney's tee, 18 stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosed and provided, the said mortgage will be made and provided, the said mortgage will be county, Dakota, with the hereditaments and anothereast, and the city of Bismarck, Insaid debt and interest. and the taxes, if any, on sa d premises, and the taxes, if any, on sa d foreclosed and not gaze and pursuant to the statute in such case of foreclosed, and the city of B

First publication November 21, 1884. MORTGAGE SALE.

DEF AULT having been made in the payment of the sum of seventeen hundred and four and fifty one-hundredth dollars, \$1704.50, which is claimed to be due at the da e of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter P Johnson of Bismarek, county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, to Percival S. Budley of Newfield, Tompkins county, New York, bearing date the ninth day of July A. D., 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Eurleigh, and territory of Dakota, on the 11th day of July A. D., 1883, at 12:30 o'-lock p. m., in book B2 of mortgages, on page 18, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; DEFAULT having been made in the paymen gage, or any part thereof;
Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be for closed, and the premises described in and concerd by said was traced by a lock with the forest.

covered by said mortgage, viz: lots nu ber five, 5, six, 6, s ven, 7, eight, 8, nine, 9, ten, 10, cleven, 11, and twelve, 12, in block sixty-four 64, in Me-Re: zic & Coffin's addition to the city of Bismarck, according to the certified plat thereof, as recorded in the office o' register of deeds for Eurleich county. Pakets. recorded in the office or register of deeds for Eurleigh county. Dakota, in Burleigh county, and territory of Dakota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for each, to pay said debt and interest, at differ the taxes it any, on said primises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of the faild Rurleich county or his downty, the front raid Burleigh county, or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck AND OFFICE, Bismarck, Dak., November in said county and territory, on the 5th day of 5, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following day, subject to redemption at any time within

PERCIVAL S. DUDLEY, Mortgagee. C. N. HUNT. 25-31 Attorney.

[First Publication 2 ov. 7, 1884.]

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of nineteen hundred and twenty-five dollars, \$1,925, which is claimed to be due

which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Burleigh county, or his deputy, at he front door of the court house, in the city of Bismarck, in said court; and territory, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

PERCIVAL S. DUDLEY.

C, N. HUNT,

Mortgagee.

C, N. HUNT,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated November 6, A. D. 1884.

First publication November 21, 1884,

First publication November 21, 1884,

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of eleven flundred and thirty dollars, \$1130 principal and interest which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter P. Johnson and John P. Johnson, of Bismarck, Burleigh county, Dakota, to Percival S. Dudley of Newfield, fompkins county, New York bearing date the 20th day of October A. D., 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Burleigh, and territory of Dakota, on the 20th day of October A. D., 1883, at 11:45 o'clock a m., in book B2 of Mortgages, on page 139, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage. Gr any part thereof; Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described is and covered by said mortgage, viz: lots numbered seven and eight. Tand 8, in block number thirty-eight, 38, in the Northern Pacific second addition, so called, to the city of Bismarck, with the buildings thereon in Burleigh county, and territory of Dakota, with the hereditaments a dappurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortg ge in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law which sale will be m-de by the sheriff of said Burleigh county, or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck in the said county and territory, on the 5th day of January, A. D., 1885, at 20'clock p. m., of that day, subject to redemotion at any time with none year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated November 2: A. D., 1884.

C. N. HUNT. MORTGAGE SALE.

Onted November 27, A. D., 1884. C. N. Hunt, Percival S. Dudley. C. N. HUNT, Attorney.

SODA WATER Mineral Waters, Sparkling Wines

AND ALL CARBONATED BEVERAGES, Apparatus Materials and Accessories for Manu-lacturing, Dispensing and Bottling, with full in-

Catalogues Sent on Application. THE PIRM OF JOHN MATTHEWS, First Avenue, 26 and 27th streets, New Yor-

First publication November 21, 1884. MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of three thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars, \$3,614, principal and interest which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a ceriain mortgage duly excuted and delivered by P ter P. Johnson and John P. Johnson, both of Bismarck Burleigh county, Dakota, to Percival S. Dudley of Newfield New Yor', bearing date the 22d day of October A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, on the 22d day of October A. D., 1883, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in be ok B2 of mortgages, on page 141 and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

any part thereof;
Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale coetained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage, will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz the east one half ½, and the southwest quarter, ¼, of section eleven, ii, in township one hundred and thirtynine, 139, north of range eighty, 80, west of the fifth principal meridian containing Four hundred and eighty, 480, acres more or less according to the governent survey thereof, in Burleigh county, and territory of Dakota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and two hundred dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortactoriey's ice, as stipliated in and by said mort-gage in case of foreclosure, and the disburse-ments allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Burleigh county, or his deputy, at the front door of court house in the city of Bismarck, in said county and territory, on the 5th day of January, A. D., 1885 at 2 o'clock D. M., of that day subject to redeem lion. on the 5th day of January, A. D., 1885 at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated November 20 A D. 1884.

C N. Hunt, Percival S. Dudley, 25-31 Attorney. Mortgagee.

First Publication November, 15, 1884. MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of fourteen hundred and twenty one dollars and twenty-eight cents, (81 421.28), which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter P. Johnson and John P Johr son to Samuel H. Thompson, be ring date the 22d day of October, A. D 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1883, at 33:40 O'clock p. m., in book "B2" of mortgages, on page 142; which said mor gage was duly assigned by said Samuel H. Thompson, mortgagee, to Matha J. Thompson, by an instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1884, which said instrument of assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Burleigh county aforesaid, on the 11th day of June, 1884, as 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of miscellanous mortgage deeds, on page 372, and no action or orocceding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the dibt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant o the statute in such case made and provided, the sam mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage. Mr: The east one half and the southwest one quarter of secone half and the southwest one quarter of section eleven, II, in township one hundred a diffurty-nine, 139, north of fauge eighty, 80, west of the fifth principal meridan, containing 480 acres more or less in Burleigh county, and territory of D fola, with the here itaments and appartenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorneys fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foredosure, and the distursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the sherift or his deputy of said Burleigh county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of fishmarck, in said county, and territory, on the 29th day of Legember, A. and territory, on the 29th day of Lecember, A. D. 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from

the day of sale, as provided by law. Dated November 14th, A. D. 1884. MATHAJ, THOMPS N GEO. P FLANNERY, Attorney Assignee of Mortgage.

First Publication November 21, 1884.

 $MORTGAGE\ SALE.$ WHEREAS default has been made in the VV psyment of the sum of sevents-two and thirty-three one-hundredths (\$72.33) dollars, which is claimed to have been due on November which is claimed to have been due on November 1, 1881, upon a certain mortgage, only executed and delivered by William A. Hollemback, mortgager, to J. Butler Merwin, mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of March, A. P. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Burbeigh and territory of Dakota, on the 24th day of March A. D. 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book E of Mortgages, on pages 260-263, and whereas by the terms of said mortgage it is provided that in case of default in the payment of the notes so used the chy, principal or interest, or any pat thereof, the mortgagee may elect and declare the entire sum thereby secured due and collectible at once. and where-Def AULT having been made in the payment five dollars, \$1,925, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice up in a certain mortage age, d) by executed and delivered by Peter P. Johnson, of Bismarck, Burleigh county, D. T. to Percival S. Dudley, of Newfield, Tompkins on the Percival S. Dudley, of Newfield, Tompkins on the Percival S. Dudley, of Newfield, Tompkins on the Percival S. Dudley, of Newfield, Tompkins of the register of deeds in and for the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakot, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., in Book B2 of mortgages, on page 19, and no action of proceeding at law or otherwise having been institued to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or my part thereof:

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale confained in such case made and provided, the said mortgage, with the sufference of the first brincing and before one with the first payment of the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakot, on the 11th before the payment of the new trees and collectible at once. and whereas broken and collectible at once, and whereas instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or my part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale confained in said covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter, se 1, of section eighteen. 18, in townspip one hundred and thirty-eight 13, north of range seventy-nine, 79, west of the fifth principal and principal and principal and principal and seventy-nine, 79, west of the fifth principal and princ

by the sheriff of said Burleigh county, at the front door of the court house 1' said city of Bismar k, on the 10th day of January, A. D 1885, at 10 o'clock a, m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Nov. 11, A. D. 18-4.

J. BUTLER MERWIN,

T. DWIGHT MERWIN,

Mortgagee.

Attorney for Mortgagee, Mandan, Dak.

First Publication November 21, 1884. MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the tim of seventy-two and thirty-three one hundredths/872,33), dollars which is claimed to have been due on November 1, 1884, upon a certain mortgage, duly excepted and delivered by William A. Hollemback, thortgagor, fo Frank W. Marsh, mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of March, A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book E. of mortgages, on pages 264-267 and the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota on the 4th day of March. A.D. 1884, at 3 o'clock p.m., in book E of mortgages, on pages 264-267, and whereas by the terms of said mortgage it is provided that in case of default in the payment of the notes secured thereby, principal or interest or any part thereof, the mortgage may elect and declare the entire sum thereby secured, due and collectible at once; and whereas by reason of said default the said mortgage hereby elects and declares the entir? sum secured by the said mortgage to be now one with the interest accrued thereon to this date, said sum being one thousand (\$1.000) dollars, principal, and seventy-ix [\$76] dollars interest, in all one thousand and seventy-six [\$1,076] dollars, said mortgage being now the owner and holder of said mortgage and notes, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

cover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz.: I ot eleven [11] and the west half of 1 then [10] in block thirty [30] in the original plat of the city of Bismarck, in said Burleigh county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and seventy-five [375] dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Burleigh county, at the front door of the court house in said city of Bismarck on the 10th day of January A, D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Nov 11, A. D. 1884.

provided by law.
Dated Nov 11, A. D. 1884.
FRANK W MARSH,
T. DWIGHT MERWIN. Mortgagee.
7t Attorney for Mortgagee, Mandan, Dak.

By Telegraph

Fire at Jamestown.

Jamestown, Dak., Dec. 12-2 a. m.-(Special). About 1:30 this morning fire broke out in Neutzel & Son's meat market on South Fifth avenue, which spread rapidly, destroying Barnes' two story brick building, Miller's dry goods store and residence, Ciark's hardware store and Clark Bisters' mi'linery store. The fire is now under control. The calmness of the night prevented a disastrous conflagration. Loss \$25,000, partly insured.

Off to the War.

Fargo. Dak., Dec. 11.—The Fargo Guards and Dakota Riff's, both of this city, left on special traics this morning. A dispatch to the Argus this evening states that both companies left Ortonvirle at 6 o'clock on a special train for Redfield, where they expect to arrive about midnight. They are in command of Colonel Typer, of the governor's staff, and Colonel Mc-Carthy, formerly of the Fourth Iowa. At Redfield, this evening, it is believed that an attempt will be made to burn the court house before morning, but the presence of the soldiers will probably stop the riot.

Indictments Found.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 11.-The federal grand jury came into the United States district court this evening and handed up indictments against Joseph C. Mackin, secretary of Cook county democratic central committee, Arthur Glesson and Henry Buehl, clerks in the county clerk's office, and Dr. Strausser, S. P. Shields and Peter Hansborough, Judges, and Edward Kelly and W. J. Sullivan, clerks of the election in second precinct of the eighteenth ward at the late election, in the returns from which it has been shown over 200 fraudulent ballots were substituted for genuine ones over two weeks after the election.

Gilmore Confirmed.

WARHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- Among the confirmations today was Neil Gilmore, of New York receiver of the Bismarck land effice.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Senator Van Wyck offered a preamble and resolution that the committee on rules be directed to report an amendment or an additional rule, requiring that treaties which concern matters of revenue be considered in open session.

Consideration of the Or-gon Central land for feiture bill was resumed and a lengthy debate followed. Senator Sherman, in his remarks, said he favored a repeal of the preemption law, as they had outlived their use. The bill at 2 o'clock had to yield to unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill providing for the admission of Dakota. Harrison took the floor to reply to Vest's objections, and said he would consider it imparting disgraceful is to the senator to ascert that he could only look at this question from a political standpoint. It was true that before the war, when havery was making its aggressive and persistent fight for the mastery of the politics of this country and maintaining that slave states and free states should be kept on an equality, there were controlling political considerations involved in discussions of this character, but sinc- slavery had disappeared he had supposed that the exigency no longer existed for the admission of states by pairs. He asked Senator Vest what number of people a territory should contain in order to entitle it in his (Vest's) opinion, to admission into the Union. Senator Vest replied that while not attempting to prescribe any rule, he would say the spirit of the constitution required at least a ratio of population sufficient to entitle it to a member of the house of representatives; but even if it had that ratio of population, it would not follow it was entitled to admission. There were many other circumstances to be taken into account and each particular case would have to be judged of by its particular circumstances. Senator Harrison and that Smater Bogy, of Missouri, Sanator Cockrell and other democratic senators formerly favored the admission of Daketa, and he appealed to that noble band of democrats who voted for its admission in 1876 to stand by it now. Senator Cockrell replied he had voted for the proposition to divide the territory, but not on its admission; he was opposed on principle to the admission of these new territories with immense areas and small populations; he had persistently and consistently voted against all such propositions. Senator Harrison inquired if Senator Cockrell would be satisfied with a population sufficient to entitle the territory to a member of congress. Senator Cockreil replied: "No; not if it had four times as much." Senator Harrison declared that this frank statement would mean that 600,000 people might be without representation. That was one method of disfranchising men. Senator Harrison briefly summoned up the points already made and could see no reason why a territory possessing so large, intelligent and christian a population should be permitted to remain in a condition no longer adapted to their needs. He expressed the wish that a vote on the bill might he reached next Monday, but Senator Butler thought this too early and declined to consent to the arrangement fixing the vote for that day.

Sherman introduced a joint resolution, which passed, appointing the 21st of February for ceremonies connected with the completion of the Washington monument. Senator Morgan inquired why the 21st of February had been selected. Senator Sherman replied that the 29d was Sunday. Morgan saw in that no reason for the change. In his opinion no day was too sacred for work fittingly commemorating this important event. Senator Sherman said there were a number of delegations coming, including some that were military in character, and the commission had deemed it unwise to bring the ceremonies into antagonism with the sentiment of the religious people of the country.

The inter-state commerce bill of Senator Cullom, which was the special order for today, had no opportunity of being considered. After executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The desks of half a dozan democratic members were ernamented this morning by roosters of brilliant plumage.

Waco, Texas. Brumm being the objector. The house then resumed the consideration of the inter state commerce bill. Pending further discussion, a general understanding was arrived at that the general debate shall close the next day the subject is taken up and then a vote shall be taken as between the substitute and committee bill. Whatever measure shall be successful will then be open to amendment and debate under the five minute rule. Mr. Reagan has slightly modified his motion to substitute his proposition for the entire bill of the committee and has offered it as a substitute only for the remedial features of that bill. If successful in having it | twenty-five men were out in their boats tonging adopted he will then move to strike out the for oysters when the gale arrived. The gale remainder of the bill, which has reference to the appointment of a commission. Mr O'Neill, of Pa., gave notice that at the proper time he would move to recommit the whole subject.

After some business of minor importance the house adjourned. HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-On motion of Mr. Ellis a concurrent resolution was passed reciting that the exigencies of the rublic service prevent the attendance of congress at the opening of the World's Industrial and cotton exposition at New Orleans; that the president has decided to open the exposition by telegraph and start the macninery thereof by electricity from the executive mansion in the presence of his cabinet and foreign epresentatives and requesting the president of the senate together with a commit. tee of thirteen senators and the speaker of the house, with one representative or delegate from each state or territory, to actend at the executive mansion on Tuesday, Dec. 16th, at 12:30, to witness, on behalf of the congress of the United States, the opening of the exposition by the president and to adopt and forward therefrom such an address of congratulation as may seem appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution regarding the speech of J. D. Taylor, (Onio), July 5, 1884, in which he (Taylor) cast reflections upon Mr. Warner as chairman of the committee on pensions. This gave rise to a lengthy dispute between the gentlemen named and others, regarding the limit of members who receive permission to have speeches printed in the public record instead of delivering them in the house, and the discussion embraced in range the Mexican pension bill, Ohio election and other subjects. At the close of the debate, Mr. Warner called for the previous question on the motion, declaring as objectionable those portions of Mr. Taylor's speech not a legitimate part of the proceedings of the bouse. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, moved to refer the resolu tion to the committee on rules; lost. 91 to 161,

The resolution was then adopted, 164 to 60. The senate joint resolution was adopted in relation to the ceremonies to be authorized in connection with the completion of the Wash ington monument.

A recess was taken until 8 o'clock for an evening session for the consideration of pension

pension bills, including one granting \$30 a month to Emma De Long, and adjourned until

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Dakota bill was taken up and Senator Garland submitted a substitute for the bill reported from the committee on territories. One of the provisions of the substitute provide for submitting to a popular vote the question of dividing the territory This was desirable, Garland said, in or 'er to get at the present views of the prople of Dakota and to settle the questions arising from the fact that Dakota has a public debt. Harrison ob jected to the substitute and stated that the question of debt was sufficiently provided for by the committee's bill; he would, however, have no objection to an amendment submitting to the people the simple proposition of division. Senator Vest said the people of Dakota seemed from newspaper accounts to be in rebellion. Were we to admit that turbulent population into the Union? It had been stated in the press that every opponent of the admission of Dakota was democratic and in the light of recent events, Senstor Vest thought, the democrats could assume that responsibility. The bill was then informally laid aside at the request of Senator Hill, in order that he might address the senate on the silver question. The chair appointed a committee of one from each state to attend the executive mansion tomorrow and witness the ceremonies of opening the exposition, and after the passage of a local appropriation bill, the senate adjourned.

The speaker appointed a committee of one from each state and territory to attend at the executive mansion to witness the opening of the New Orleans exposition.

HOUSE.

Mr. Aiken from the committee on agriculture. moved to sustain the rules and pass the bill to establish a department of agriculture, which was agreed to, 166 to 69. Adjourned.

Democratic Love Feast.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The dinner of the PX ecutive committee of the Merchants and Business Mens' Cleveland and Hendricks clubs tonight was a great success J. P Townsend presided, and among the guests were United Senator Jonas, Carl Schurz, Governor Waltr, Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, John Ford, Joseph J. O'Donobue, D. Willis James, of the committee of seventy, (as was also O'Donohue) which overturned the Tweed ring in this city, Horace White, of the Evening Post, Mayor elect Grace and General Gordon, of Georgia.

A Staff Officer Assigns.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 15.-Frank Snyder, civil engineer, iron bridge contractor and chief enzineer on Governor Hoadley's staff, made an assignment today.

Score One For Labor.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Dcc. 15 .- Two carnet factories surrendered to strikers today and work resumed at old rates.

A Detroit Fire.

DEFROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—Shortly after 5 o'clock this evening the girls employed in the second story of Gray, Toynton & F. x's candy a heavy iron poker went into an adjoining room factory, corner of Bates and Woodbridge streets, were terrified at the discovery of fir breaking ing them he dealt one, Charles Siglar, three out in the rear room where they worked. A terrible blows over the head, breaking the skull rush was made for the front building at d the over each eye. He then struck Lewis Hoel-

propriat on bill; referred to the committee of by a window, but the fismes burst through and an adjoining ward of the hospital atdrove them back and they were not again seen Mr. Mills made an unsuccessful effort to have until the flames were subdued, when their passed the senate bill for a public building at bodies were discovered lying near the window. Their faces were burned black, but the bodies burned were Francis Messmore, aged 14; Annie Lynch, aged 28, and Ellen Colgave, aged 17. The loss and damage to adjoining buildings amounted to \$5,000, fully covered by insurance The cause of the fire is unknown.

Drowned Oystermen.

Baltimore, Md., Dec 12.—The officers of the steamer Mason L. Weemes, which arrived this morning from Rappahanock river, report fearful loss of life among the colored oystermen of that river In the storm of Tuesday last about capsiz d most all of them and those not capsized were unable to reach the shore and the men thrown into rough water. Unable to swim ashore, many clung to the boats for a time, but were finally washed away and drowned. Very few escaped. Eleven bodies were recovered and as many more are missing, scarcely any of whom can be hoped to have escaped death.

A Most Pitiful Case.

St. PAUL, Dec. 12.—Suit was begun in the district court today by Charles L. Dunn, ageo 8 years, through his guardian, against the Cedar Rapids Burlington & Northern Bailroad com pany, to recover \$50,000 damages for injuries received in a collision near Albert Lea last February. The boy's eyes were literally roasted out of his head and his arms to the elbows are mere skeletons. Governor Davis, attorney for the defendant admitted, in his opening speech to the court, that it was the most pitiful case he had ever met with in his legal experience.

Moody in the Dual Cities.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12 -The noted evan gelist, Dwight L. Moody, began a series of revival services today in the House of Hope Presbyterian church of this city and Westminster church, Minneapolis, visiting each alternately. The demand for admission is so great that tickets are issued and when the seats are filled the doors are thrown open to the general public and the houses are crowded to their ut most capacity. Mr. Moody will be assisted in these services by all the Christian elergymen in the two cities. The interest is very great.

How He Stands.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Evening Journal cabled Hon. Levi P. Morton as to his position on the tariff. Mr. Morton replies: "In regard to my views on the question of protection, I stand fully committed to the policy and platform of the republican party. I carnestly believe in the protection of American industries and the interests of the working masses in the United States.

They Gave Bail.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12.—The persons indicted for participation in the election frauds in the S-c and precinct, Eighteenth ward, appeared before Judge Blodgett in the federal court this undoubted fact that an attempt was made to torning and gave bail in \$10,000 each. The At the evening session the house passed ten accused declared they had not had time to lutely no information of the affair, but it is now examine the indictments and were allowed until next Tuesday to plead.

A Cowboy Duct.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.—A report has just been received of a terrible duel between two cowboys, in Idaho, opposite Assotin, Washington territory. The duelists tied their left hands together and with knives fought until both fell dead One received twelve stabs, the other seventeen. The affray was witnessed by friends ot both men.

The lowa Scare.

CHICAGO Dec 12 -- Inter Oceau's Angus, Iowa, special: There were no good grounds for sending sion troops here last night as the striking miners showed no disposition to molest the new men. The business men of this place today signed a probably follow at once.

Cigar Makers' Strike.

PHILADELPHIA Pa., Dec. 12 -Cigar makers cm loyed by J Portuondo, 100 in number who were recently notified of a reduction in wages or \$2 per 1,000, have, after consultation with the executive committee of the cigar makers' international union, resolved to strike against the reduction and will go out in a body tonight.

Fergus Will Lose Them. FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Dec 13.-Manitoba

railroad officials are here conferring with local managers in reference to the removal of shop it will be done January 1, though no order has yet been made.

Escaped From Jail.

DECAT B, Ill., Dec. 12.—Seven persons who were in the county jail made a successful escape to liberty last night. One of the prisoners, feigning sickness, induced the porter to turn the brake which opens the cell doors and the seven then overpowered the juilor and escaped.

Turkish Atrocities. LONDON, D c 12 -A dispatch from Owassa

to the Times says: Turkish atrocivies in Macedo nia are increasing. Two bundred christians have been murdere i within the past few weeks and three villag a burned. Kidnapping is common and inhabitants are afraid to leave their houses.

An Important Dispatch.

New York, Dec. 12 -Representatives of the press and artistic professions give a dinner to Madame Patti at Hotel Brunswick tomorrow and celebrate the interesting fact that she is singing in New York twenty-five years after her first appearance.

A Penitentiary Tragedy.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec 13 - Journal's Jefferson City, Mo., speci l: Facts are learned this evening of a bloody tragedy that occurred shortly after midnight last night at the insane hospital in the state penitentiary. At the hour named John Mas n, a convict who has been considered harmless y insane, arose and securing where fellow patients were sleeping. Approach-

propriations, reported the invalid pension ap- fell and was slightly hurt. Three were seen five inches long, and passing quickly to tacked Andy Allison, colored, another sleeper, cutting him in the head and face and severing an artery in his head. At this juncture an epileptic negro named Jackson, being aroused, had not been touched. The names of the girls stole upon Mason from behind and grappled with him. The guard's attention was by this time attracted, and rushing in he was overpow. ered. The maniac was at once disarmed. Siglar and Hoelsicher are still alive but cannot recover, and it is thought Allison's injuries are fatal. All the victims are convicts confined in the department for the harmless insane. Mason is forty five years of age, a Frenchman by birth, and was sent up from St. Louis in September, 1882, for ten years on account of highway robbery.

The Rappahanock Disaster.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13.-The steam Westmoreland from Rappahanock arrived today. Those on board report the destruction of life by Tneaday's storm much greater than heretofore reported. Off Cance House landing, a considerable distance above Urbana, several boats were swamped and all on board perished and at other points lives were lost. The Baltimore Evening News, in its account of the disaster, said: "Officers of the steamer Westmoreland report that so far, of the party of colored men whose boats were capsized in the Rappahanock near Urbana. twenty-eight are known to have been drowned. In addition to those already reported at least six were dr. wned at Canoe House landing on the same river. At Mill Creek, another landing on Bappahanock, a young white man was drowned. In speaking of the fact that so few who were out in boats escaped being drowned an officer of the Westmoreland remarked they could easily have reached shore and avoided the accident which befell them, but the squall broke in all its fury without a moment's notice and the hoats were swamped before they were fully aware what had taken place. The negroes all along the river, especially in the neighborhood of Urbana are greatly excited and frightened.

A Dynamite Scare.

LONDON, Dec. 13 -A terrific explosion has ust occurred in this city. The report was simlar to that caused by an explosion of dynamite. One report is that the explosion was of gas in the railway arches in Tooley street, and another is that the bridge over the Thames was the scene of the explosion. Inquiry will be made immediately into the circumstances of the exploaion.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

London, Dec. 14, 2 a. m.—The explosion was thought at first to have occurred at the London bridge depot, but this proved unfounded. Persons on London bridge at the time of the explosion say they heard a loud report and observed two flashes of light. Many panes of glass were broken in the custom house. The latest account shows that explosive material was thrown from London bridge into the Thames, and striking the water burst into flame. A loud explosion followed. The police are making an investigation.

LATER.

LONDON, Dec. 14-6 a. m.—It is beyond an blow ap London bridge. The police have absosupposed that the dynamite used in the exploeion was dropped over the bridge and alighted on a buttress. The damage done consists chiefly of broken windows in houses in the vicinity. A bootblack relates his experience of the explosion as follows: "I was cleaning a gentleman's boots when suddenly I felt the earth shake about me. Immediately afterward there was a terrific ex plosion, and I was stunned. When I recovered consciousness the gentleman had disappeared." The buttress on which the explosive is supposed to have alighted is only slightly damaged. Persons crossing the bridge at the time of the explosion were thrown down, and many gas jets in the vicinity extinguished by the concus-

A Pembina County Fire.

NECHE, D T., Dec. 13.—The Stahl house was petition for the withdrawal of the troops. One destroyed by fire this morning. The house was company has already gone and the other will a combined hotel and boardingbonse and was popular with the traveling public. At the time of the fire it was full of guests, many of whom escaped in their night clothes and all lost most of their belongings. The loss on house is \$4,000, insurance \$2,000. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary.

Gen. Grant's Pension.

DENVER, Dec. 13 - Ex Secator Jerome B. Chaffee, chairman of the executive committee of the national republican committee, arrived from New York today. Speaking of General Grant's refusal to become a United States pensioner, Senator Chaffee said to an interviewer, "for one reason, spart from all others, the hero of Appomattox could not consistently do so, and division headquarters from Fergus to from the fact that he himself vetoed just such a Barnesville. Railroad men here generally think | measure when president as was lately proposed in his own behalf." But what Senator Chaffee warmly declares should be accorded Gen. Grant. and what he believes he would accept, is his official retirement with full pay from the time of the expiration of his military services.

Reported Lynching.

BALTIMORE, Md, Dec. 13 -A morning paper published the statement that Hezekiah Brown, a colored school teacher in a lonely part of Howard county was hanged yesterday by thirteen masked men. It was charged he became too int mate with a young white woman he declared ne had married, but no record of the marriage could be found. The lynching is said to have occurred in a wild section of country sparsely populated.

Cholera on Board,

GIBRALITAR. Dec. 13 -The Matteo Brozzo, an Italian vessel engaged in the transportation of emigranta to South America, put in here for coal and provisions. She left Genra for South America two months ago, but cholera broke out among the passengers. Twenty deaths occurred and the consequence of this was that South American ports would not permit the passengers to land, and the ship was forced to return with them.

A Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The secretary of the navv received a cable message from Rear Admiral Davis, at Naqusaki, announcing a revolution in Cores and Stating that the United States vessels Trenton and Ossipee go there immediately.

The Celebrated Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13,-In the Blaine vs. Hentinel libel suit in the federal court today, company, filed an affidavit asking that further five arrests were made before the disorder w proceedings be stayed until plaintiff has an quelled. swered the interrogatories which were filed with the an ended bill. The suit is set for trial De cember 23, and Judge Woods will probably rule on Monday on the request for stay of further proceedings.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Dec. 13.—The bank weekly statement shows the following changes: Loans inrease \$2.181,000; specie decrease \$452,000; legal tenders increase \$678,000; deposits increase \$1,083,000; circulation increase \$55 000; reserve increase \$55,000, reserve decrease \$44 -000. The banks hold \$42,252,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

Cigar Makers Protest.

New York, Dec. 13.—The cigar makers of this city in meeting tonight adopted resolutions protesting against the ratification of the new Spanish treaty. Speeches were made in English. Spanish, German and Bohemian. Chauman Gutstadt said the loss to the United States in customs under the proposed treaty would be \$35,000,000 annually.

From the Seat of War. FARGO, Dec. 13.—A special to the Argus from Redfield says alt is quiet there; the injunction cases were argued before Judge Smith at Milbank and as soon as his decision is known fan is expected. The Fargo military companies are on the ground and report excellent treatment; they are also w nning laurels by their excellent bearing.

An Efficient Guard.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 13.—Convicts working in the coal mines at Coal Creek, Tennessee, made a dash for their liberty, when the guards fired, killing Samuel Music and Joe Wilson. John Presswell and Hugh Stafford were fatally wounded and the other two re-

The Iowa Miners.

DES MOINES, Dec. 13.—Everything is reported quiet at Angus and Snake Creek among the striking miners. Today one company of state troops were still kept at Snake Creek and will probably remain several days.

Business Resumption.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13.—The Merchant iron mills, fish plate and nail plate mills at Bayview will resume operations on Monday. Fourteen hundred men will be given employ-

Sentence Commuted.

London, Dec. 13 -The sentence of Captain Dudley and Mate Stephens, the mignonette cannibals, has been commuted from hanging to six months imprisonment without labor.

An Emphatic Denial.

New York, Dec. 15.—The Tribune of Tuesday will say editorially: Mr. Blaine desires to have it stated that all the reports of interviews held with him since his arrival in Washington are Mr. Conkling has been extensively published objections to certain qu stions by Grosvenor, throughout the country, but is, from beginning most of which the court sustained to end, an inexcusable forgery. Mr. Blaine asks that his friends will do him the favor to fendant would prove that offi ial knowledge discredit utterly any and all expressions in the came to the secretary of war as early as April form of interviews which may be imputed to 5, 1883, not only of duplication of pry accounts, him. It he has any occasion to communicate | but of arrangements to pool these accounts, with the public he will do so over his own and General Swaim knew at that date of this

Bayard to Have the Treasury

ALBANY N. Y., Dec. 15 - When Senator Thomas F. Bayard came to Albany and paid his respects to President elect Cleveland, it is understood he left for home with the assurance that he could make his choice of any position in the cabinet and he would receive the appoint. that there was anything wrong with his pay acment and it is said on good authority that after having duly deliberated over the matter the Delaware senator sent a note to the governor which was received yesterday, indicating his preference for the portfolio of the secretary of the treasury. It is rumored be will be accordingly appointed.

New York Appointments.

New York, Dec. 15.—Mayor Edson sent today Fitz John Porter for commissioner of public works and Morgan J O'Brien for corporation table and the nomination of Morgan J. O'Brien was defeated by a vote of 15 to 9.

Suicide of An Ex-Mayor's Wife. FARGO, Dec. 15.-A special to the Argus from Mr newaukon says that Mrs. Hatch, wife of Ex-Mayor Hatch, committed suicide under peculiar circumstances. It is said she claims to have overheard her husband and son in law the higher, \$2.50, within that distance, talking of putting her out of the way and at the first opportunity she slid out of the house with her baby and walked three miles to a neighbor, where she laid out her child, walked to a mirror and with a butcher knife cut her throat. It is thought that probably she was insane. A large force of men are scouring the country for her husband and son in law.

The "Thunderer's" Good Wishes.

London, Dec. 15.—The Times this morning devotes a leader to the New Orleans exposition. It says: "The exhibition symbolizes a complete reconciliation between the north and south. In fact it is an event in the history of the south deserving of the heartiest congratulation and bright with hopeful auguries. The article concludes with wishing the exposition every

Was Tired of Life.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 15 -A Post-Disputch special from Pooris, Illinois, says: As the east bound Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train passed through Elmwood, in this county, this morning, J. P. Rergan, aged 35 years, deliberately laid down on the track with his neck on the rail. The train passed over and beheaded him. He leaves a family.

Ran Into a Landslide.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 15.-A freight train on the Pittsburg & Western railway ran into a landslide near Geyer's station, thirteen miles from this city, this morning, wrecking the engine and seven cars. Engineer Daniel Contell was killed instantly and Fireman John Tatarell was fatally injured.

They Want Work. TURIN, Dec. 15.—The municipal authorities

yesterday refused to receive a deputation of unemployed workingmen; this exasperated the men and a root ensued. The windows of the f brilliant plumage.

Mr. Hancock, from the committee on apfire escape. In descending a ladder one girl gicher five times, making a fracture of the skull John C. Shoemaker, president of the Sentinel mayor's spartments were smashed and twenty unknown, as is the offender.

"Johhny Comes Marching Home." FARGO, Dec. 15.—The trouble at Redfield is over. The books of the register of deeds and the judge of probate have gone back to old Ashton, while the treasurer's books remain at fiedfield. The Fargo troops will be home at 1 o'clock tonight on a special trait.

Children Cremated.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 15.—A report has just been received that fire destroyed the residence of G. B Thompson, near Lestine, last night, while himself and wife were attending church. Two of their children, six and two years of age, were burned to death.

A Terrific Storm.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 15 - This city and vicinity were visited by one of the severest storms of wind and rain this morning that has ever been known heresbouts. The wind marked a velocity of sixty-four miles per hour.

The Benefit of Organization.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 15 - The Republic Iron works, on the south side, resumed operation today at ten per cent. reduction of the w ges paid all employes, excepting the amalgamated cale men.

Short Assets.

Сніфасо, Dec. 15.—Daily News, Racine, Wis., epecial: The inventory in the J. I. Case Plow company failure shows the assets to be \$440,000; liabilities, \$740,000.

The Strange Disease. Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.-At a meeting of the state board of health today a report was made by D Carsoo, who went where the disease was most prevalent in eastern Kentucky and procured samples of the drinking water. The geological formation forbade the assumption of mineral poison in the water. The streams and ponds had dried down to mere beds if malarial poison. The disease was readly epidemic dysen-

The Early Bird, Etc.

tery caused by malarial poison.

OTTAWA, Out., Dec 11.-Citizens of Ottawa have eigned a memorial to the new president of the United States asking that Colonel Robbins, the present United States consul here, be retained in office under the new regime.

The Swaim Court Martial.

Washington, Dec. 12.—When the Swaim court martial convened, Robert T. Lincoln, secretary of war, appeared as a witness, called by the prosecution. His direct examination was confined simply to the inquiry whether he had received any report or communication from General Swaim prior to April 18, 1884, relative to the pay accounts of Colonel Morrow. The secretary testified that he had received no information on the subject from General Swaim prior to that date. Cross examination was continued by General Grosvenor and showed that the secretary had information prior to April 18th entirely unauthorized. The one in which he is of the duplication of Colonel Morrow's pay represented as discussing his relations with account. A lengthy argument followed the

General Grosvenor announced that the depool arrangement and that the secretary of war knew of this arrangement. Adjutant General Drum and two other witnesses were examined without interesting result, and then Col nel Morrow took the stand and told the story of his request that Swaim would lend nim \$8,000, and how the latter referred him to Bateman & Co. He stated that Swaim was unaware at the time

count. Adjourned. THE LAND LAWS.

How to get Government Land in Bismarck District.

THE HOMESTEAD Law gives the head of a family, male or female. the right to enter a quarter section, 160 acres, of vacant land if he or she is a native born citito the board of aldermen the nominations of zen of the United States, or if foreign born has taken out "first papers." A single man (or single woman) over 21 years of age is given the counsel. Porter's nomination was laid on the entry the party must build a house on the land same chance. Within six moaths from date of taken and begin living in it. If he lives on and farms it for five years tit e is acquired by proving those facts and paying the land office fees four or eight dollars-the latter the highest figure. If at any time before the five years ran out the homesteader wants to pay for his land, he can do so. The price per acre is \$1.25 and \$2 50. The cheaper price rules on lands forty miles from the Northern Pacific r ilroad, and

> An ex-soldier, who served in the rebellion more than ninty days gets the time he served (or if discharged on account of disability or the clo-e of the war the whole time for which he enlisted) deducted from the five years. His army service, to the extent of four years, counts as so much residence. The original fees at the land office are \$14 and \$18-the former for \$1,25 land and the latter for \$2.50 land,

> THE PRE-EMPTION LAW Requires some act of improvement by the applicant hunself, and a filing costing two dollars as the first steps Then actual residence, cuttivation of the soil and payment at \$1,25, or \$2.50 peracre, according to location. This payment is not required before two years and nine mon hs. Any time, however, after six months residence and cultivation the payment can be

made and title had. THE TIMBER CULTURE ACT. Under this law a quarter section, 160 acres, is allowed the qualified man or woman, resident or non resident, who pays \$14 fees and thereafter breaks or plows five acres the first year, cultivates it the second year and plants to forest trees, cuttingsor seeds the third year; and beginning the second year breaks another five acres and cultivates and plants the third and fourth years When he gets his ten acres (the lawful area) planted, he keeps the trees cultivated and in good growing condition for four years more, or eight years from date of his entry. If at that time he can show 6,750 healthy trees he will be granted t'tle upon paying \$8, land office fees. John A. Rea, U. S. Land Office, Bismarck, D. T. Register.

An Attempt to Throw a Train.

Some excitement was caused on the western division of the Northern Pacific and among railroad men along the line Monday, by an attempt to throw a freight train over a precipice, by placing ob tructions on the track between Marent treatle and Evard. Very fortunately the train was late and the ob-tructions were removed before it reached the treacherous point. The cause of the criminal attempt is

The Bismarck Tribuniz.

Capital City Chips.

What are the polo teams doing? The Lamborn's doors are still locked.

There is some talk of an ice rink in Bismarck Griffin's palatial saloon "The Club" will be apened Christmas eve.

Hop. W. M. Scott of the capital commission arrived in the city yesterday.

Remember C. R. Williams' opening Saturday evening. The epread will be fine.

Encouraging reports continue to come from the Dakota exhibits at New Orleans.

John Guerin, the well known comedian of the northwest will reopen the opera house next The handsome-t saloon in the northwest, not

excepting St. Paul or Minneapolis, is L. N. Griffin's on Fourth street. Andrew Holt has employed teams to haul coal

from the Painted Woods country. It is said to be an excellent quality of lignite.

Those desiring to test the Acme kindler should call at the Tribune office where a small amount is on hand for distribution. The Christmas carnival will crowd the rink

with a happy throng. See the handsome prize on exhibition at Clark's and Day's. A number of Bismarckers attended the concert in Mandan last evening, given by Bismarck

talent for the benefit of the M. E. church. Kate Casselton is coming and from the tone of the press, a good show is promised. Kate bas a good reputation, that taffy and fulsome praise

The Bad Lands Cow Bow, while it has the kincliest feelings for the Northern Pacific ex press company, but it is glad that the Wells, Fargo company has come into competition.

The Northern Pacific will issue a circular in a day or two announcing that the company's annual and time passes will be honored until Jan. 15, but that all trip passes will expire Dec. 31.

As Richardson & Hollemback, old time Bismarck boys, appear in the Pierre papers with a half column advertisement about holiday goods, at is fair to presume that they are prospering.

Frank W. Marion, formerly manager of the Store theater of Fargo, where the talented and popular Gueria has shone for over a year, is in the city preparing for the reopening of the opera house next Monday, with John Guerin as

R. W. Correll, of this city, has accepted the agency of the Hamburg American company's line of 1 on clad mail steamships which ply between this country and Great Britain and the

Captum O. B. Read of Fort Lincoln left for Fort Berthold vesterday. He has been appointed inspector of Indian supplies and will witness the issuing of goods to the Indians at that place

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Peter Malloy took place at the Latholic sharch Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and large number of the friends of the deceased accompanied all that remained of earth to the

The Taibune bindery has just completed the ornding of a volume of Century magazines, which is unclaimed. As the foremanship of the bindery has been changed, it is impossible to ascert in to whom the volume belongs. Any ye missing the same from their library will please call at this office.

Yantton Herald.—The hull of the steamer Western, which was sunk in the Missouri a half and below here during the great flood, is now ly visible. Several parties hven visited the wrick any carried away numerous pieces of machinery and other articles which they found

Proneer Press: Surv yors are said to be in the field in Minnesota between the Fergus and Marking divisions of the Maritoba. They are supposed to be either in the service of a pap r road looking for a right of way to sell out, or else in the employ of one of the Eastern r. ada which proposes extending its line from Sr. Pani to the Red river.

This is the way they guard a coal discovery in Yankton county, according to the Sioux City J. graal 'The Yankton Press tells the public that there is no trosh intelligence from the coal mine. The hole is still surrounded by a barricade, and for all the public knows to the contrary, a twenty four pounder howitzer may stand guard over the approaches."

Globe. Colet el Towner, the eccentric capi talist and pioneer, is developing the new county of MoHenry, which is as yet hardly known, except by name. He is enlisting Scotch capitalists, and -ays a court house will be built this winter at a point on the Mouse river, called Source cty. A postoffice has been esta lished and a mail line is expected from Minneway

Pioneer Press: J. A Field, deputy commissioner for Dakota, reached St. Paul yesterday with two car lo da of products from that term tory intended for exhibition at the New Oc lears exposition. The cars contain samples of grain, mounted deer, elk, buffalo, bear and ther autmals, Indian relics and curiosities, and the ministare elevator described at length in vesterday's Proneer Press.

A farmer named Levis, hving about ten miles north of Fargo, was found dead in his hid Monday morning He and his two sons were in town Sunday, and left for home considerably intoxicated The neighbors suspect foul play as the deceased had several quarrels with his sors. A piece of hed quilt found stuff d in the mouth of the deceased gives color to the suspecion & coroner's jury will make an investigation.

A Sad Case.

The news that comes from McHenry coan'y to the effect that the wife of Edmund Hackett, formerly of Bismarck, has committed suicide. and that Mr. Hackett attempted to murder his wife seems incredible. The Davils Lake News

of a late date has this to say:

Edward Hackett of the Mouse river, ex mayor of Besmarck and at present county commissioner for McHenry county, is reported by P. A. Heitz and Fred fish, who came f om there Wedn sday, as having attempted to kill his wife. He drove her out of the house in the night time and she sought refuge at the bouse of Fred Fish and begged him to protect her. Mr. Fish went to Hackett's house and got her five months' old babe, which Mrs Hackett feared would be killed. Messra Heitz and Fish, accompanied by Mrs. Hackett, started for Devils Lake, but she became so exhausted that s e was obliged to stop at Mr Bassey's, about twenty five miles from here, to recuperate. Hackett and his son, who has been aiding in the nefarious work, have been notified to leave the country. If the above report is true they no doubt have made themselves scarce. There is talk of having them dance an air jug if

they do not leave. MB. HACKETT'S STORY.

Mr. Hackett was seen and says that the reports of his attempting any violence on his wife are wholly false and unfounded. He believes that these stories have been put in circulation by his enemies, who have taken advantage of the temporary insanity of his wife to injure him and endeavor to rain his prospects in his new home. Mr. Hackett contends that his wife has been suffering from insanity, and at first claimed that his son was attempting to kill her. A few days ago she left the house, taking her baby with her and failing to return, Mr. Hackett thought she had come to Bismarck and expected to find her here upon his arrival.

Another report comes that Mrs. Hackett committed suicide, and this, of course, is as

following correspondence to the Jamestown woman, as well as the existence of friendly city. Let the agitation proceed. relations between Mr. and Mrs. Hackett:

ATTEMPTED BUICIDS. Mrs. Edmuna Hackett, wife of the ex-mayor of Bismarck, left home a week since, with a babe as months old, traveled by night and arrived at the house of A. McDorald, six miles northwest of Minnewaukan, on Wennesday night. A stranger put in an appearance Thors day morning and Mrs. Hackett fi-d to the house of J. A. Gibson, one mile nearer town, where she remained until 3 o'clock Friday morning, when she left her babe and returned to Minnewaukan. She stopped at the Trafton house where she related her domestic troubles, claim ing that her life had been threatened by one of her stepsons, Ed. Hackett and an accomplice named Tayer. She had no money, but said her husband was wealthy, having valuable real estate in Bismarck and in the Mouse river country. She appeared rational and offered to in the hotel for her board. She requested a livery man to go to Gibson's and bring her baby, which he did. She proceeded to the kitchen and was cutting bread, when she remarked that they had a duil lot of knives. Mrs. Trafton, the landlady, remarked that the bread-knife was probably the sharpest, and turned her attention to the cook ing, whereupon Mrs. Hackett picked up a kmfe, whetted it on another, turned to the class and severed her windpipe. She would have ended her life at once but for Mrs. Trafton wrenching the knife from her. Assistance was called and the woman was conveyed to a couch, where she now lies in a critical condition, and will probably die before medical assistance can

Secreted in her dress was an envelore con taining the following:

"EDMUND: I do not know the secret. I am nnocent. That child is yours I swear it. I die easy. Edmund, see what your eldest son has done for both of us. I want Mrs. Welch to take the baby and raise it. Your son Edward is a scamp. This is death to part with you."

As she lay there she said, "I would like to see my husband. Don't tell my mother."

In reply to the question, "Where is your husband?" she said, 'at Mouse river. He can get here with a fast horse."

"Why did you do this?" was asked of her.
She replied, "I had such great trouble, it drove me mad."

Later she said, "I want to know who will take care of my baby. I would like Mrs. Welch, she loves him dear y. She lives on the Mouse river. She asked for him a great many times. But it does not make much difference who takes him. as long as they are good to him. Mr. Hackett

has property and can support him." Up to one o clock Saturday morning no physician had arrived to give assistance to the poor woman.

The above communication was shown to Mr. Hackett last evening and while reading it he was completely unmanned. He leaves for Minnewaukon tonight.

Mr Hackett was Bismarck's first mayor and is now one of the commissioners of McHenry

A Joke All 'Round.

Thursday evening a young man of this city rather "out his foot in't," by way of a joke. He thought he would have a little fun with the character known as "Pay Day," who is so unfortunate as to be ranked among the large propor tion of the American people who are a lutle off in the sky flat. To this end the young gentle men wrote a warrant for "Pay Day's" arrest. and after reading it to him took the confiding simpleton to the county jail, where he presented him to Deputy Sheriff Neal Mr. Neal looked over his large variety of photographs of charac ters subject to arrest, but failed to find one which resemb'ed poor Pay-Day, who was wondering why he was thus prosecuted. The young gentleman who read the warrant was assisted in his joke by about a dozen of his associates and all enjoyed it with a huge hilarity. But this was not the joke. Pay-Day made yesterday his pay day to remunerate the boys for their trouble, and to return the joke had the party-in chief of the jocular gang arrested and the true, unbounded, side splitting portion of the fun was had in the justice court. The case was brought before Justice Ross. Judge Gray appearing for the prosecution and Major Fonda for the defense. When the care had been closed and after the summing up of the defense by the major, the complainant with the poorly adjusted upper story, took the floor and announced that he desired to make a statement. The court told him to sit down, but he insisted on standing and talking. The court asked him whether he would like to offer more testimony or make an argument. The individual with the unoccapied anatomica: attic, said wito all earnestness that be desired to testify on one point and make an argument on another But the court couldn't see the point, and at the earnest solicitation of his counsel, Pay Day was induced to retire without bloodshed. There were other features in the case worthy of special notice, among which are the remarks of the irrepressible Major Fonda. who struck attitudes which would have put spent. Puck's favorite artist in the remotest shade, and then plunged deep into the study of es oteric anthropology by insisting that Judge

Gray was once a girl. The trial resulted in the payment of five dollars and costs by the young man who arrested Pay Day.

G. A. R. Enthusiasm. The interest and enthusiasm in the G. A. R. work here increases and James B. McPherson Post. No. 3, iccreases in members with each meeting. Thursday evening there was a meeting of the post and topics of interest were discussed, It is the intention of members of the post to hold a series of camp fires during the coming winter, at which army suppers will be given, the old songs will be sung and personal experiences of the veterans recited. The Grand Army organization does a large amount of charitable work and already the newly organized post in this city is doing good service n this direction. The post now numbers over fifty and it is expected that before the close of the winter season the membership will be increased to over 100. The post will meet again next Thursday even-

Creamery Talk.

The creamery question is still being agitated and it is hoped that the sgitation will be continged until the enterprise is established. consumer. With a creamery at Bismarck, the bers: O. C Sarles, Hill-boro; L. D. Dunstine the governor's office:

ject and proves the meanity of the unfortunate largely to the commercial importance of the was held Wednesday evening.

Knocked Out.

The entertainment at the atheneum Tuesday evening was of a varied and extremely interesting as well as pleasing nature. The hall has not been so well filled for many months, nor has an audience gone home with pleasanter thoughts or more satisfaction. The first part of the entertainment was that by the children, and every little tod and smiling youth acquitted himself with credit to himself, his instructors and his parents. The programme in full is too long for publication and the nam's only of those who participated are given as follows: Misses Grace Wilson, Lillie McCullough, Birlie McCullough, Maggie Garrette, Ida Garrette, Marion Garrette, Annie Austin, Edua Falconer, Hattie Bly, Daisy Stewart, Annie Whalen, Bessie Goff, Kittie Call. Bessie Austin, Hester Payne, Rachael Foley, Edith Clarke, Mattie Welter.

Masters, Carl Weaver, Juddie Watson, Charlie Flannery, Charlie Austin, Barry Payne, Willie Bennett, Wells Lounsberry, Willie MoLean, Lionel and Kennett Ridpath, Harry Call.

It would be a hard task to select those who deserved special mention as all did so nicely. but Miss Maggie Garrette's singing of "Bessie. Maid of Dundee," and as an encore "In the Gloaming," was the subject of much complimentary comment by the audience, and it must be said that Miss Garrette has a remarkable sweet and powerful voice. Miss Grace Wilson, as Mrs. Jarley, was another of the stars of the evening. While the tableaux were all good.

After the little folks had made their exit the Governor's Guard took the floor for the knockont drill. After a short drill by the entire company, under command of Lieut. Fort, Captain Bennett being absent on account of illness, the following members of the company entered for the knock out drill:

Frank La Wall, F W Smith, W M Tuchy, J P Brady, D W Blake, Chas Bentley, F L Coe, F D Day, T J Flavin, T P Herron, Geo T Hughes, Herman Kretz, Geo F Macnider, R B McGechin, J T McGiveran and F T Raymer.

After a severe cross fire of commands the ranks dwindled down to four, Messrs. George Mac nider, George T. Hughes, R. B. McGechin and T. J. Flavin. Messrs. McGechin and Flavin went out together for failing to right face at command when they were at right shoulder, leaving Hughes and Macnider to fight it out for the medal. Hughes aimed before the command "ready" and left Macnider the winner of the

Frequent applause from the immense throng of spectators told when a member was knocked out or a brilliant move was made, and at the close of the drill Mr. Macnider was greated with hearty plandits. The drilling was extremely good, and many who sat, down without the medal took with them the admiration of all for their skill and grace in tactics.

At the close of the drill Governor Pierce presented the medal to Mr. Macnider in a speech which was very complimentary to the mulitia and informed the winner that he would hold the medal as long as he held his superiority, and he is subject to challenge at any time,

The oyster supper was next on the programme and was relished by the crowd who had worked up a good appetite with laughter and applause. The Presbyterian society is to be congratulated on the success which they scored last evening, as well as the large sum which they realized for their new church fund.

Mandan's Minstrels.

The Bismarck Idaels having shotlike brilliant meteors into prominence and sparkled around the zenith of fame for several weeks, it is now Mandan's turn to fill the air with the sweet strains of minstrelry, and to that end the masculine melody of that place has been organized for the winter season. In speaking of the com pany the Mandan Pioneer says:

The fortherming performance of the Mandan minstrels promises to be an interesting one, and a few facts as to the make up of the troupe will not be without interest: The performers are C W Van Slyck, H R Lyon, B J Van V.eck, Geo. H. Tousey, Harry Weatherby, H Van Vieck, jr., F E Benjamin, H H Gove, L C Hay, Ira C Bellows and O P Roberts. These gentiemen propose to cover their faces with barat cork and get off any number of comic gage, sing a limitless quantity of funny songs and behave for one evening, in a laughable style on the stage. The programme will be divided into two parts, the econd of which will include humorous sketches. full of mirth, farces that will be brimming with wit, and all free from the least touch of vulgarity. The proceeds of the performance will be given to some charitable object, and there is every prospect of a hilarious time being

A Notary Dismissed.

There has been much doubt in the past concerning the limit of space over which the seal and signature of a notary might be affixed or stretched. One young gentleman in Harold, Hughes county, named James H. Bell, tried to cover the territory lying between Dakota and New York, and in the effort lost his seal. The matter was brought before Governor Pierce, showing that Mr. Bell had falsely affixed his signature and seal to the qualification papers of his father who at the time was living at Windsor, New York. It appears that the father signed the papers and forwarded them to the son, who thereupon put, his signature and seal under the statement that on that day and date the old gentleman appeared before him, etc., etc. Governor Pierce informed Mr. Bell yesterday that he must surrender his seal and notarial power. The fact is, the young man wanted his father to have 160 acres of Dakota land, and trusted to the elasticity of his seal to secure it. A great deal of this work has been reported in the past, and Governor Pierce has established a good precedent in summarily bouncing the offender.

Lumbermen's Association.

in Fargo, a permanent organization was effected. under the name of Northwestern Association of Sperry Bros., who recently came to Bismarck Retail Lumber Dealers, embracing all the terrifrom New York state, have a number of fine tory in Dakotz and Minnesota north of the milch cows and it is understood that a movement | forty-fifth parallel and west of the Mississippi is on foot to get others to join with them in river. It was decided that the headquarters of outing in a diry of about a thousand cows, the association shall be in Fargo, and that the and a creamery of sufficient capacity to supply regular annual meetings shall be held there on the neople along the line of the Northern the first Wednesday in February of each year, Pacific with fresh creamery butter. It would The nomination of permanent officers was asbe a beneficial as well as a profitable enterprise. signed to a committee of three, who reported as It would add to the coffers of Bismarck and will follows: President, W. E. Jones of Valley City; surely be more conducive to the health of the vice president, H. H. Butler of Wahpeton; sec community than the cheap, sickly colored but cretary, P. F. Crochet of Fargo. The coard of terine, Ole O'Margarine and turnipolardine, directors consists of the president, vice president which is often forced upon the unprotected and secretary, together with the following mem-

much news to the husband as anyone else. The towns along the line of the Northern Pacific Jamestown; W. J. Hawk, Buffalo; Karl E. Rudd, could be supplied with pure, sweet butter, and Sueldon; W. H. White, Farge, and Mr. Irvine of Capital throws considerable light on the sub- it would be an industry which would add Fergus Falls, Minn. A well attended banquet

No Blood Shed. From last Friday's Daily.

Latest developments prove that the prospect of a settlement of the Spink county difficulties without bloodshed is good, and the Governor's Guard will not be ordered out unless some new trouble arises. The Redfield people were evidently more frightened than injured, and the Ashton people, although exasperated, were merely indulging in a little game of "bluff." The following is a complete copy of the correspondence between the parties in trouble and Governor Pierce:

The governor sout the following telegram to the mayor of Ashton, Wednesday afternoon: "Will not the citizens of Ashton retire to their homes and permit the law to take its course? It is much better so. Please give me tifie seaurance.

Hearing nothing from this telegram, the Fargo City Guarda were directed to take the morning train for Ortonville, the following instructions being sent to Col. N. N. Tyner:

"As a member of the governor's staff you will have general direction. Let the command go quiet:y, without noise or parade, remembering that their conduct will be closely scrutinized. they are to act simply to uphold the order of the court and protect property. Let them avoid talking and giving offense to excited men, and remain together whether required as an armed force or not. Report to the sheriff of Spink county and act under his direction. Remember you are to use force only as a last resort. I rely upon the prudence and discretion of every man in the command."

Yesterday afternoon the following was received from Mayor Hunt, of Redfield:

"Everything quiet at present. Report com ing that an organized attack will be made tomorrow night. Expect it at any moment. Soon after the receipt of this dispatch the following came in reply to the governor's mes-

age of Wednesday, to the mayor of Ashton: The people of Ashton are law abiding citizens and are at home attending to their business. They are not armed; neither have they been. The people of the county are justly indignant at the outrage committed by the stealing of the public records in the night time by a marked mob from the city of Bcdfi-ld; sisted by the city government and militia of Redfield. The people of Ashton have not, neither do they intend to commit any act of wlessness, but are patiently awaiting the ection of the court. Any reports to the contrary are utterly unfounded and untrue. Have S. M. Howe, Mayor. Upon receipt of this the governor sent an

order to Colonel Tyner to stop his command at Ortonville, and sent the following to Mayor Hant, of Redfield: "I am assured by the mayor of Ashton that the people there have not and do not intend to

commit any act of lawlessness Unless I have

further demand from yourself and sheriff, It shall stop the troops now en route and have them return home in the morning.' GILBERT A. PIERCE." The governor telegraped the commanding

officer at Fort Spelling early yesterday morning that no regulars would be required, the militia

of the territory being sufficient to meet the STILL PRAYING FOR HELP. At 9 o'clock last evening the following tele-

gram was received at the executive office: REDFIELD, Dec. 11 .- To Governor Pierce. We believe that the only sure way to prevent the loss of life is to send troops at once. We are receiving reports from reliable sources that the excitement is increasing hourly. The troops

D. N. HUNT, Mayor. ARTHUR LAWRENCE, Sheriff. In view of the above telegram, the governor directed the Fargo company to move on to

will harm no one and may prevent bloodshed.

(Signed)

Redfield. The Governor's Guard have been held in readiness to move since the first telegram was received Wednesday, and every member patriotically expressed a willingness to go, while the members of the Garfield Light Guard, notwithstanding the fact that they have not been mustered, volunteered their services in case

they are needed. No call on Bismarck mılitia has yet been

The following dispatches were received by associa+ed press:

HURON, Dak., Dec. 11.-A telegram received here at 12 o'clock from R-dfield states that the people of that town are expecting an immediate attack by superior forces, which threaten to purn the town.

HURON, Dak., Dec. 11 -A Times special from Redfield, filed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, says that no attack has yet been made upon the town and the general opinion is it will not be made until night. Citizens of Redfield are holding a meeting to better perfect their plans of defense in case of attack tonight.

From the Scat of War. From last Saturday's Daily.

The subject of deepest interest in the city yesterday was that of the Redfield riot. The Fargo guards under Colonel Tyner, moved on to Redfield, (not Richmond), but since their arri val no report has been received as to the status of affairs. The Bismarck militia have been in readiness to move at any time, but as the Fargo guards number sixty five, it is thought no further military interference will be necessary to prevent trouble or bloodshed. The Fargo Republican, in speaking of the departure of the militia of that city says:

It is said, however, that one or two showed the white feather, as is were, and cursed the day when they enlisted. Their trepidation was caused by a rumor that the insurgents had se cured the assistance of six hundred Indiana from the Sisseton reservation and two or three hundred cowboys, who after being filled with mean whisky, had captured Redfield and were scalping and murdering everybody who pre sumed to molest them in their bloody work. A member of one of the companies is said to have been so terrified at the prospect of falling a victim to savage fury, that he took something to make him sick in order to get a physician to certify that he was unfit for service. After making a careful diagnosis the doctor addressed a note to the captain saying that the man was suffering from a temporary nervous attack, and recommending that he be sent back for treatment in case there should be a change for the worse after reaching for scene of excitement. Failing to ge the desired certificate he next endesvor ed to hire a substitute, offering to pay \$5 to At the lumbermen's convention, recently held anybody who would take his place. No one could be found who was willing to risk his scalp for that sum, and nothing was left for him to do but act as his own substitute. He left with the rest this morning, and it is hoped his comrades in arms will do their utmost to nerve him for

On the Field.

From last Sunday's Daily.

scene, and preparing for reinforcements in case of necessity The militis is now at Redfield, and in constant communication with the gov-

Friday evening the following was received at

"The interests of Spink county demand the disbandment of the Redfield militia. They are practically a band of outlaws, maulting and intimidating peace-ble citizens and provoking riot and disorder. You should investigate this matter at once and punish the offenders.

(Signed.) S. M. Howe, Mayor of Ashton. Col. Tyner with the Fargo companies arrived in Redfield Friday night at 7:30. He telegraph ed the governor yesterday morning as follows: "Everything quiet. The shoriff is absent. The mayor reports threats for tomorrow or Monday. Looks as if we had men enough,"

The governor sent back the following:

COL. TYNER, Redfield:-If there is any doubt about the suffiency of your force telegraph at once. When will the court decide case? Do anything possible to allay excitement. Say to the Ashton people that I will investigate the matters about which they complain to me as soon as the danger of disturbance is passed. There is no wrong that cannot be righted by the exercise of patience, but in any case the good name of the territory must not be outraged by mob violence.

GILBERT A. PIERCE. Later the following dispatch was received from Col. Tyner:

Gov. G A. PIERCE, Bismarck:-Situation quiet. Citizene anticipate trouble of court's decision is favorable to Redfield; decision expected Monday and I am urged to hold over till that night It must be a determined mob that will require more men than we have with Redfield cit zers included. Half of the mob were Frenchmen as reported. Sheriff not here; an under mayor; think no trouble will come, yet bad blood exists. (Signed).

N. N. TYNFR.

The Yankton company has been ordered to be in readiness to go to the scene of trouble if

The Cruel War is Over. From Tuesday's Daily.

On Saturday last Judge Smith of the Fifth

judicial district decided that the stolen county records of Spink county, (or a portion of them) should be taken back to Ashton, and thus settled the troubles in that section for a time at least. There is some discrepancy in the reports which came from Redfield and Milbank as to the decision of the judge. Colonel Tyner tele graphed Governor Pierce that the judge's decision gives half of the records to Redfield and half to Ashton, while the telegraphic report says the court ordered all records back to Ashton. The

latter is evidently the correct report. Deputy

Shereff Bowman, of Ashton, was in Bismarck

yesterd y and informed the TRIBUNE that the

report that a mob had gone to Redfield was

false in every particular. The people of Ash-

ton never intended to commit any violence.

agreeable taste, without the turpentine order sharpened by cayenne peper. We advise those who wish choice, pure Flavors, to buy Dr.

An Enterprising, Reliable House Frank Frisby can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the agency for such articles as have well known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, but the surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs and chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a trial bottle free.

An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of kidney or liver complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily compaint that Electric Buters will not specarly eure? We say they cannot, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's disease, diabetes, weak back or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c a bottle by Frank F.1sby.

Bucklen's Arnica Saive.

The best salve in the \(\) ld for cuts, bruises sores ulcers, salt rheam, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank Frisby

Excitement.

"What causes the great rush at Frisby's drug store?" The free distribution of sample bottles of Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syrup, the most popular remedy for coughs, colds, consumption and bronchitis now on the market. Regular size

Convincing.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to test the article direct. Frisby, the druggist, has a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syrup for each and every one afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, consumption or any lung affection.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will evre you, I ree of Charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America, bend self addressed evidence to Rev. Loseph T. Lynar. dressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN Station D. New York 5-79d&w

> First Publication Dec. 19, 1884, NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

AND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, DECEM-Notice is hereby given that the following-named ettle has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Regis-

ter and Receiver at Bismarck, on January 31

1885, viz.: O. A. Southmayd for the se ¼, sec 8, twp No. 141 n range 78 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, sa d land, viz: Wm. E. Andrews, of Cronwell, Burleigh county; Chas. J. Hubbard, of Cromwell, Burleigh county; Robert Macnider,

of Bismarck, Burleigh county; A, D. Gray, of Bismarck, Burleigh county.

JOHN A REA, Register. First Publication December 19, 1884.

EXECUTION SALE. TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, COUNTY OF

Burleigh, court, Sixth judicial district.

John P Hoagland, plaintiff, vs William A. Holembae and Georg H. Fairchild, d. f. ndants.

Notice is here by given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree rendered in the bove entitled action on the 24th day of October 1984, by the Hon. William H. Francis distinct 1884 by the Hon William H. Francis, district judge, and duly entered of record in the clerk's office of the district court of Burle gh county on office of the district court of Burle gh county on said date, which said judgment is in favor of said John P. Hozgland against said Cefendants, W lliam A. Hollemback and George H. Fairchild I will on the 6th day of January, 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the county of Burleigh, and errito y of Dakota, project to sell all the right, title and interest, which the above named defendant, William A. Hollemback, had in and to the following described real estate on the 9th day of Au art A D. 1883, to wit: Lot number cight, & Au ust, A. D., 1883, to wit: Lot number eight, 8, in block number fifty, 50, according to the recorded plat of the city of Bismarck, Burleigh Although the prospect for a settlement of the Spink county troubles without the shedding of blood is good, it appears that Governor Pierce has acted wisely in directing the militia to the second, and preparing for reinforcements in case sale will be made at public addition to the ingrest bidder for cash. Said property being subject to redemption as provided by law and said judg-ment and decree.

Dated December 18, 1884.

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Sheriff, Burleigh county.
By E. S. NEAL, Deputy.
JOHN E. CARLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorney. 29-34



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

> First Publication December 19, 1884. MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the sum of Sixty dollars, \$60 which is claimed to have been due on December standed to have been due on becember 5, 1884, upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by William A. Hollemback mortgagor, to Frank W. Marsh, mortgagee ocaring date December 5, 1885, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Burleigh and territory f Dakota, on December 5, 1883, at 3:25 o'clock p m.. in Book E of mortgages, on page 139, and whereas by the terms of said m rt. age it is provided that in case of default in the payment of the notes secured thereby, principal or interest or any part thereof, the mortgagee may elect and declare the entire sum thereby secured due and collectithe entire sum thereby secured due and collecti-ble at once; and whereas by reason of said de-fault the said mortgagee hereby elects and declares the entire sum secured by said mort-gage to be now due with the interest accrued thereon to this date; said sum being one thousand dollars. \$1,000, principal and sixty-three dollars and sixty-six cents, \$63.66, in all one thous ind and sixty-three dollars, and sixty-six cents. \$1.963.66. aid mortgagee being now Governor Pierce received word from Colonel
Tyner that he would return to Fargo with the militia today.

Dr. Price's Soecial Flavoring Extracts are made from the truit, and have their grateful, will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage viz: the west half which is observed in those extracts usually of lots seven, 7, eight. 8, nine, 9, ten, 10, eleven, 11, and twelve, 12, in block one hundred and fourteen, 114, in the original pit of the city of lourteen, 114, in the original pit of the city of Bismarck in said Burleigh county, with theh ereditaments and appurtenance-, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes if any on said premises, and fifty dollars, \$50, atto ney's fee as stipulated in and by sid mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Burleigh county, at the front door of the court house in said city of Bismarck, on the slate of the said stay of January 1885, at clayer proceeds. slst day of January, 1885, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, subject to redemption

at any time within one year from the date of sa eas provided by law.

Dated December 16, 1384

FRANK W. MARSH, Mortgagee.

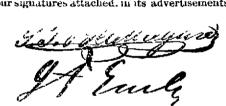
T. DWIGHT MERWIN,

Atterney for Mortgagee, Mandan, Dakota

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this ceruficate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



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It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE, FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L: IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, January 13th, 1885-176th Monthly Descript

Canital Prize \$75,000. 100.000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE\$75,000 1 CAPITAL PRIZE25,000 1 CAPITAL PRIZE. 10,000
2 PRIZES OF 6,000... 12,000
5 PRIZES OF 2,000... 10,000 2,000.... 10,000 1,000.... 10,000 500.... 10,000 to PRIZES OF 20 PRIZES OF 1% PRIZES OF 200.... 20,000 100.... 30,000 25,000 1,967 Prizes, amounting to\$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Or-For further information write clearly, giving full address. POS.AL NOTES. Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordi-nary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addre

M. A. DAUPHIN. New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN.

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D. F. BARRY, Photographer

Photographs made by the Instantaneous Pro-cess. Children's Pictures a Specialty. The only First Class Gallery in the city. Photographs of Sitting Bull, the Custer Battle Field, and all noted Indian Chiefs.

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